

catchments even when they are full to the brim but in practice their efficiency will be much greater, for we can always keep them partially empty to take up a spate of any intensity, before allowing the flood-absorptive power above the F. T. L. to come into play. Suitable sites being available, I can think of no other device which can make it possible to control floods with the regularity of a clock.

The method of flood-absorption by lakes is as old as the hills but a scientific exposition of it has only recently been attempted. This is why there is scanty literature available on the subject. I had, in my Note, dated the 5th October 1923, paragraph 25, attempted to give the Committee some idea of what flood-absorption is and how it works. It does not seem to have been followed by some of the members of the Committee, specially as the printer has substituted the expression "flood tide level" for F. T. L., which stands for Full Tank Level! The expression "flood tide level" makes the context meaningless!!! It is, therefore, necessary to explain again that flood-absorption in large lakes is the capacity of the reservoirs of temporarily holding back spates above the weir crest level (F. T. L.), for as much time as we require. This is attained by decreasing the length and increasing the depth of flood over the weir. To attain to the designed H. F. L. in the lake, the water level rises gradually as the inflow continues, as the outflow over the weir is so designed that it is some aliquot part of the inflow; it varies generally from $\frac{1}{4}$ th to $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. The Railway banks also hold up floods; the afflux up-stream is an indication of temporary retention of flood. One might well ask, if the Railways do act as regulating reservoirs why then all this hue and cry against Railway banks? The Railway banks obstruct floods where obstruction is not wanted; indeed where it is wanted to pass off the floods as quickly as possible. The reservoir banks confine floods to regions where they are meant to be confined, where there is no possibility of flooding out of fields, or submersion of property. This is a material difference. It will be too tedious to enter into the technique of the subject. I have already submitted to the President my detailed printed note on the subject, which I trust has been available for perusal by all the members of the Committee.

7. The Committee have laboured to show the inutility of my suggestion. Indeed one of the members asked me to show if there was a single instance in which a regulating reservoir was specifically constructed for this purpose! Not only reservoirs have been constructed for the purpose in recent times but the ancients also utilised the flood-absorptive power of lakes in training their rivers and stopping the havoc they used to work in the riparian regions. The following extracts will serve to bring out my point:—

Extract from the "Book of Knowledge".

In its upper courses, separated from the lower by grand gorges which remind us of the Iron Gate of Danube, Yangtse-kiang passes through a District of red earth—as large as Georgia and very thickly populated. There are lakes* in the basin of the Yangtse-kiang, which act as reservoirs in the time of heavy rains, so that its floods are not so disastrous as those on the Hwang-ho, which drains through Northern China. "China's Sorrow" is one of the names of this river, so dreadful are the floods when it bursts its banks and submerges the surrounding country and the towns. It is not navigable for long distances like the Yangtse-kiang!

8. There are two rivers, as big as Ganges, in China—Yangtse-kiang and Hwang-ho. The former is protected by 4 or 5 big regulating lakes, with the result that it is not subject to disastrous floods and the regular and continuous sweepage from the lakes keeps the river navigable for long distances inland. Hwang-ho is not so treated and has full play for its fury and is subject to floods more disastrous than those in lower Bengal! The moral is clear.

Extracts from Sir W. Wilcock's book on Nile.

Page 30.—Owing to the fact that an increase in the discharge of the Victoria Nile cannot pass the Albert Nile before the whole area of Lake Albert has risen, the floods of the Victoria Nile are *delayed nearly 5 months* in their passage down the Albert Nile; a rise of 1 metre on Lake Albert meaning an increased cube of 45,000,000,000 cubic metres.....

Page 56.—Lake Victoria, the Victoria Nile and Lake Albert may all be considered as the *great equatorial regulators of the Nile*

Page 56.—The conversion of the Fayoum depression into Lake Moeris was long considered by the ancient world as one of its greatest wonders. They let the flood into this depression when it was dangerously high and provided for its return to the river when the inundation had come to an end. To understand how capable Lake Moeris was to *control*

*Notably Lakes Tungling and Poyang.

the floods and turn a dangerous into a beneficent inundation I should recommend a study of Sir H. Brown's "Fayoum & Lake Moeris". As years rolled on Nile widened and deepened its own trough to which it is now confined.....

Page 78.—Herodotus, writing about B. C. 450, was the first to describe Lake Moeris. It takes six months filling and six months flowing back.....Strabo writing in B. C. 20 remarks: "It has also a remarkable lake called the Lake Moeris, large enough to be called a sea.....The Lake is from its size and depth capable of receiving the overflow of the Nile at its rising and preventing the flooding of the houses and gardens; when the river falls, the lake again discharges the water and it is available for irrigation. There are regulators at both ends for controlling the inflow and outflow....."

Page 80.—Just as the great size of the ancient lake (Moeris) was of inestimable value to a work whose principal use lay in moderating high floods, so the smaller area of the modern lake (Wady Rayan) will render it far more useful as a work for feeding the low Nile. This Lake will render no mean aid in times of dangerous floods, but in its early years its main use will be the provision of water in summer. It will supply the two milliards which are needed to convert the whole of Egypt from basin to perennial irrigation.....It will be able to lower a high flood 30 centimetres for 50 days. This will give relief to the Nile, a relief which will be much appreciated by the whole country.....and specially by Cairo.

9. These extracts tend to show that regulating reservoirs not only moderate floods but help to improve the regimen of rivers, reclaim lands and admit of valuable perennial irrigation being substituted for kharif or basin irrigation. What has been possible of attainment in China and Egypt and what is being attempted in West America can certainly be attained in India, if the problem is properly studied and investigated, instead of being discarded on *a priori* notions!

10. I shall now pass in review, briefly, some of the statements made in the Report. I am afraid it will be incorrect to draw any inferences from a hypothetical figure of expenditure like 3 crores. The expenditure may be very much less. If some regulation of the branches of the Ganges in United Provinces and Bihar or of Brahmaputra in its upper reaches be eventually necessary it is possible 3 crores may not prove sufficient. The question at present is not one of amount but of principle. Are the remedies suggested by the Committee adequate to meet the problem, intensified as it is expected to become by the slow rising of land and continued and

accelerated deterioration of rivers? If not, is it not worth while investigating the possibilities of flood control? I do not advocate flood control in any particular area as I have not data whereon to base my opinion. I would investigate the possibilities of the sites roughly indicated above and below Kaunia-Katihar Line. The idea of converting all the bhils into flood-moderating reservoirs has great possibilities. Being situated in the midst of the heavy rainfall zone they may all retain floods, if converted into regulating basins. At present their function is to absorb floods in the beginning of the monsoon. Once they get filled up they cease to moderate floods. If these are transformed into reservoirs, by blocking their exit and provision of weirs on the principle of flood-regulation, they would stand as bulwarks between the floods and the low-lying lands. Change of the focus of rainfall cannot destroy the utility of the regulating basins. All of them may not be called upon to work simultaneously. They would be like out-post sentinels, ready to throttle floods whenever there is any rain above them. It is just possible that there may not be heavy rainfall in the north and all the rainfall may be local and yet these regulating basins will function, as they will prevent the flow—ordinary flood flow—of the upper reaches from getting into the rivers Atrai, Jabuna, etc., and thus allow Rajshahi and Pabna districts breathing time to fight their battles with their local floods. The question of flood-regulation cannot be disposed of on financial grounds. If investigation shows that an expenditure of 3 crores is likely to prove remunerative, why should the amount be a deterrent? Considering that the loss that has been occasioned by floods in Bengal during the last 75 years would, if estimated correctly, go above 100 crores, is it too much to spend 3 or 4 crores to obviate all possibility of such a loss by constructing remunerative schemes? My point is that it is not correct to set aside a measure, because it is likely to cost a large amount. A consideration of the public weal requires that all possible avenues of minimising floods must be explored and it is not fair to turn down a proposal without proper investigation!

11. It is a travesty of facts to suggest that my proposal would amount to an interference with the natural processes! Regulating the floods is not any

interference with the beneficent action of the floods; floods *are* needed to deposit rich silt on paddy lands. It is when they rise beyond bounds that they cause devastation! It is at such a point that I would regulate them and keep them to their legitimate work of spreading plenty. Indeed if rains fail, as more than one witness has said in the reports they do after heavy falls, the reservoirs can supply water for winter sowings or standing crops suffering from drought following a spell of heavy rainfall. I give an extract from the report of Rai Ambika Prasad Sen Bahadur:—

The flood occurred at the end of August (1918); there were afterwards rains at intervals till about the middle of September, after which till the harvesting of the winter rice there was practically little rain. This drought affected much more the crop of the tract *over which the flood passed* and the outturn of the winter rice in those parts was very low.....The effect of flood was confined to about 80 square miles but the drought affected more severely the *whole tract over which the flood passed*.....On account of drought during these months the rabi crop sown in the most affected kheyar tract failed!

12. Similar statements lie scattered in Mr. Rankin's report. It would hardly require labouring that supplying of water to flood-affected areas would greatly assist the relief-seekers and the Government in restoring normal conditions, after the cessation of abnormal rainfall.

13. I do not suggest any wholesale change of kharif by rabi cultivation. What I contend is that if water is available in rabi the cultivator will not take long to see that the rabi and perennial irrigation pays as much if not more than kharif in the low-lying belts. The cultivator of Bengal is not more conservative than that of other parts of India: he is quite justified in not changing his habits at the bidding of any Tom, Dick, or Harry. Once he is assured of the benefits that would result by change he is not backward in taking advice. The big Sukkur Barrage Project in Sind is based on developing kharif and rabi irrigation side by side. All the regulating basins need not be treated as reservoirs for irrigating rabi crops. If people must have late paddy the water of the reservoirs can be let out after the cyclonic rainfall is over; the enriched bed of the tank will be better fitted to raise bumper crops, with its rich deposition of silt and humus.

14. I am afraid any calculations based on assumptions in sub-paragraph 2 of paragraph 11 of the Report cannot be taken seriously. Only proper investigation could show if the reduction of the flood depth will be by 6 inches or more. With an equal show of reasoning I could claim the reduction to be six feet, by slightly varying the assumed data!

15. It may be worth while depopulating a small area permanently and paying some compensation than allowing untold misery to fall upon half the population of lower Bengal every 4th or 5th year!

16. The difficulty of maintenance and the risk of failure apply to all engineering structures and are not the exclusive distinguishing features of flood-regulating reservoirs! We may as well cease building railways because almost every year in some part of India railway banks and bridges are swept away by the floods.

17. As regards the silting of reservoir beds I have already made it clear in paragraph 6 that I ignore the capacity below the Full Tank Level in calculating flood-absorption, for the floods may come on a full tank at the end of the rainy season! For the purposes of regulation it matters little if the bed is full of water or silt! There is a brighter side to the silting of the reservoir beds. It is not improbable that by the time this occurs the river channels below the lakes would be in a better regimen by the steady flow of clear water throughout the year and may be able to dispense with flood regulation, as took place in the Fayoum region in Egypt—a whole Province was reclaimed when the Lake Moeris got silted up after functioning for over 2,000 years! The Chinese Lakes are yet working after centuries of accumulations of silt in their beds! What are the Sudds of Egypt but the silted up bed of a huge Lake and yet it is functioning as a flood-moderator! The Bhopal State takes its name from a huge inland sea constructed by the famous Rajah Bhoj, called Bhoj-par, *i.e.*, the Dam of Bhoj. This lake got silted up so much that it occurred to one of its rulers to cut through the dam. By doing so the bed of the old lake has become one of the most fertile Provinces of the State! Silting of the reservoir beds means so much broken country levelled up and reclaimed. Indeed large pieces of

inferior and broken lands are reclaimed by construction of what are called Bunds in Central India, Rajputana and Central Provinces.

18. It will make my position clear if I shall give a brief summary of the advantages I claim for the proposed regulating reservoirs. These are categorically as below.

(1) *Flood regulation, i.e., to withdraw temporarily a large proportion of the flow-off from the upper reaches of the drainages, when conditions lower down are embarrassing due to heavy rainfall and abnormal rising of the Brahmaputra and the Ganges, and to let out water when the floods are lower than required for submersion of paddy fields on the banks.* Shorn of their devastating power the controlled floods will allow of an even working of the process of rising of land.

(2) *Supplying of water to crops which suffer from drought which often comes in the wake of cyclonic rainfalls.*

(3) *To improve the regimen of the rivers by keeping up a steady flow in them.* As silt is deposited in the lake beds the water let out, after the rains, is comparatively free from silt and is therefore more likely to carry away silt deposited in the river beds and deepen their channels. Deterioration of the rivers results from a spasmodic working of the drainages and fitful velocities. When the regulation of the drainages will admit of a steady supply being kept up in the river channels they will cease to allow deposits to take place; thus with an even rising of land and a steady flow the river channels will get deeper and deeper, as was observed in Egypt by the operation of Lake Moeris. Says Sir W. Wilcocks: "As years rolled on the Nile widened and deepened its own trough to which it was now confined and eventually the time came when Lake Moeris could be dispensed with without danger."

(4) With deeper channels and a steady flow of water the river channels will become navigable and solve the problem of inland transport. "The great function of Lake Victoria in the economy of the Nile supply is the insuring of a nearly constant discharge of water into the Victoria Nile."—(Wilcocks).

(5) *To develop rabi and perennial irrigation in tracts where no high class cultivation is possible for want of water in winter and summer months and to*

prevent kharif crops from wilting on break of or bad distribution of rainfall. All along my journey from Calcutta to Gaya I noticed patches of sugarcane on both sides of the railway. Evidently these are only possible where there are wells or village ponds. If water is made available in this tract there is no doubt that much of the area which is under paddy will be brought under sugarcane and yield much higher profits.

(6) *Reclamation of broken land up-stream of the Dam.*—In course of time when these Lakes get silted up they will, like the Fayoum in Egypt and numerous tank beds in Central India and Rajputana, yield good land, which could be brought under the plough immediately the monsoon is over and there is no necessity of flood regulation. It is likely that some of the reservoirs will be retained as storage reservoirs and on being silted up will be re-modelled and raised; and if this is not possible new dams may be laid higher up or lower down but generally the beds of lakes will always be free for cultivation in October and the fear of extensive areas of cultivable land being thrown out of use is a mere bogey of the imagination!

(7) *Prevention of loss of life and property.*—In years like 1918 and 1922 in addition to great loss of life in men and cattle the loss of property runs into crores. Reading the valuable notes by the Meteorologist one carries away the impression that the loss of life and property from floods in Bengal during the last 75 years could not have amounted to less than 100 crores!!! If flood regulation will obviate this recurring loss the tax-payer in Bengal will not mind an expenditure of a few crores. It is far better to spend a few crores in carrying out prophylactic measures than lose hundred times the amount in times of flood!

(8) *Prevention of the disorganization of the rural holdings.*—The direct loss of property and life is nothing compared to the permanent loss occasioned to the peasantry by these floods. A man whose cattle are carried away, tenement destroyed, children sickened and died, encumbrances on the land increased and health shattered, cannot easily recover his original position and is permanently crippled. An army of such men in each district, after the floods, means a terrible loss to the Province and if we had only

vision we would be appalled at the amount and extent of these indirect losses occasioned by abnormal floods and would not hesitate to spend a few crores to obviate it!

(9) *Improvement in the health and the physique of the people.*—In an address read recently before the Royal Society of Arts, Colonel McCarrison tried to show that the worst food that an individual could live on was “rice and dal;”^{*} and the worst climate a man can live in is low-lying riparian, damp, lands! If the “teer” lands are sown with rabi crops there would be no necessity for the peasants in Bengal to live in low, damp, lands in the monsoon and with wheat available in abundance the peasant may well in course of time begin to take wheat as staple food, which, according to the Colonel, reinforced by milk, is the best diet for Indians. With a change in diet and living in the open uplands the bill of health will certainly improve. This is an aspect of the question worthy of consideration by the Director of Health, Bengal.

(10) *Simplification of the railway problems.*—When the floods are controlled there will be no need for the Railway to go on multiplying their bridges. As I have endeavoured to show, and the Committee also admits, increase in the railway openings is not likely to effect much in the matter of the intensity of floods!

(11) *Creation of water power.*—If the branches of Ganges and the Brahmaputra are blocked in the sub-montane regions it is not unlikely that creation of water power may become a feasible proposition. This is a matter requiring investigation.

(12) *Prosperity of the people.*—With freedom from floods and introduction of high class cultivation people are bound to thrive and Bengal may well in time vie with the Punjab and wrest from it the title of “the granary of India”! Extension of area under cotton may be one of the results of supplying assured means of irrigation. Considering its size Bengal cuts a very poor figure in the matter of irrigation facilities. Doubtless there are people who, in view of excessive rainfall of Bengal, are of opinion that Bengal does not require irrigation! It is such tracts that stand in need of irrigation most!

(13) *Increase of the revenues of the country.*—I claim that if properly located and correctly designed these regulating reservoirs will yield good revenue. Punjab is an instance in point. No doubt it enjoys perennial supplies but these are well nigh tapped and the Punjab Government has now launched on construction of storage works. The Bakhra Dam will be one of the biggest reservoirs in the world. The income from irrigation works in the Punjab yields an average profit of 15 per cent. and is the mainstay of the Punjab Finance. Bengal will not fare worse if it inaugurated a sound irrigation policy and made a beginning by constructing flood regulation reservoirs, in the absence of snow-fed rivers!

(14) *Settlement of the country.*—Bengal has long been a prey to political unrest. All this unrest is due to economic causes if we trace the trouble to its source. Any measure calculated to secure stability, and increase the prosperity of the peasantry, is bound to give them a stake in the country and drive off all thoughts of sedition from their minds. The devil tempts the idle man! Busy people have no time for sedition!

Concluding remarks.—The problem is much too vast to be solved by makeshift arrangements and it would be unwise to lay the salve to our souls that such floods do not occur frequently! The deterioration of the rivers is going on rapidly, land is slowly rising and as it rises it will accentuate trouble unless the river channels are deepened and made stable. The Government will be well advised to explore all avenues of reducing floods. It would be a short-sighted policy to discard any suggested measure, without proper investigation, on the score of academic objections and ignore the knowledge and experience of other countries!

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(Ind.),

Member, Northern Bengal Flood
Committee.

DELHI:

The 7th March 1925.

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APPENDIX I.

Note on the Northern Bengal Floods
by C. Addams Williams, Esq., C. I. E.

[The levels given in this note are referred to the P. W. Datum which is 6.25 feet above the Kidderpore Old Dock Sill.]

I have compiled the following note on the floods in the Rajshahi Division from the information contained in the records of the Irrigation Department, Gazetteers, etc. These records are by no means as complete as could be wished for and little is known of any floods prior to the year 1918, except that of 1787.

The basin principally affected by the great flood of 1922 was that of the Atrai which comprises about 6,800 square miles to the north of the Sara-Seraiganj Railway and the Ganges and is triangular in shape with the base running east and west between Rampore-Boalia and Seraiganj, where the width is about 70 miles: the apex of the basin lies under the Himalayas about 10 miles north of Siliguri and the total length from north to south is 195 miles, the axis of the basin lying about north-north-west to south-south-east. The average slope of the country from north to south from Jalpaiguri (about 260.00) to the Sara-Seraiganj line (23.00 lowest) is about 2 feet per mile.

The tract of country is drained by the Atrai river and its tributaries, the principal of which are the Jabuna, Tulsiganga and Nagar. Very little, if any, water appears to be derived from the hills: the Atrai rises in the foothills of the Himalayas and passes by the western side of the basin almost due south to Manda in Rajshahi, whence it turns its course south-eastwards to the Chalan bhil in the Rajshahi and Pabna districts, crossing the main line of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Atrai. The Jabuna rises to the north of Saidpore and flows southwards parallel and close to the Eastern Bengal Railway main line on its western side and joins the Atrai close to Atrai station: near Tilakpur station the Tulsiganga joins the Jabuna and drains a portion of the country on the east of the main line to the north of the Santahar-Bogra Railway. The Nagar drains the remaining portion of the country on the east side of the main line and possibly also receives a little spill from the Karatoya river which passes along the eastern fringe of the basin affected in 1922. The Nagar joins the Atrai at Singra at the northern end of the Chalan bhil.

The water carried by these rivers is supplemented by spill water from the Ganges by the Baral which crosses the main line at Malanchi: all these rivers discharge into the Chalan bhil north of the Sara-Seraiganj Railway.

From the Chalan bhil the water crosses the Sara-Seraiganj Railway between Bhangura and Ullapura stations and continuing in a south-easterly direction through the Pabna district falls into the Jamuna (Brahmaputra) at Bera, about half way between Seraiganj and Goalundo, after being joined by the Phuljore (Karatoya) and Ichamati. The tract drained by the rivers within the basin comprises the western portion of Jalpaiguri, the south-eastern portion of Dinajpur, western

portion of Rangpur, the western and central portions of Bogra and practically the whole of the Rajshahi and Pabna districts.

The western and northern portions of the Rajshahi district, southern portion of Dinajpur and western portions of Rangpur and Bogra comprise comparatively high land called the Barind tract and are formed of old alluvium: to the south and east the newer deposits will be found which are added to year by year by the silt brought down from the north and the spill water of the Ganges through the Baral: the high land on the west of Rajshahi and Dinajpur forms the watershed between the Atrai and Mahananda rivers.

The following points are of importance in considering the case of these floods:—

The Tista river rises on the far side of the Himalayas and after passing through Sikkim enters the plains through the Sivok Gola pass: previous to 1787 it distributed its waters through the Atrai, Jabuna, Karatoya and Punarbhaba rivers and discharged them into the Ganges or its offshoots in the Pabna district or into the Mahananda near Malda. In 1787 the Rangpur district suffered in succession from three calamities. Continuous heavy rain set in in March and destroyed the crops: on the 27th August the Tista came down in an enormous flood sweeping before it large masses of sand which are stated to have choked the bed so that the left bank was breached and the river opened a new course south-eastwards from Jalpaiguri to the Brahmaputra, flooding the Rangpur district to considerable depth: the second calamity was followed by a severe cyclone on the 2nd November which lasted for 10 hours and did immense damage: this cyclone also visited the Dinajpur district: the Rangpur district is stated to have lost one-sixth of its people during the year. The Tista has continued to follow the course opened in 1787 with comparatively small variations and is believed to have followed a previous course of the river. The Atrai, Jabuna and Karatoya have not changed their course since 1770 with the exception mentioned below. The Jabuna appears to have been an effluent of the Atrai and the Nagar to have been connected with the Karatoya. The Punarbhaba has also severed its connection with the Atrai. The Karatoya was at one time a large river and appears to have been one of the principal mouths of the Tista, if not the most important. Traces of this river will still be found in the Jalpaiguri district west of the railway: in the map of 1770 it is shown as joined with the Tista close to the foothills of the Himalayas: it appears probable that the sequence of events was as follows:—The Tista flowed into the Brahmaputra on much the same course as now and at that time the Karatoya was a very active river flowing south-eastwards into the Jamuna below Seraiganj and nearly parallel with and to the south of the Tista. For some reason unknown the latter river changed its course to the south from a point above Jalpaiguri and followed the Atrai course, beheading the Karatoya until in 1787 the Tista resumed its south-easterly direction. The Tista has therefore at one time or another distributed its waters over the whole of the area south of its present course between the Mahananda at Malda and the present Brahmaputra on the eastern border of the Pabna district.

Before the great change took place in the course of the Brahmaputra referred to below, the Atrai flowed into the Jamuna on the eastern boundary of the Pabna district. Owing to the encroachment of the Ganges which absorbed a large portion of the south-eastern corner of the district, the Atrai became directly connected with the Ganges: subsequently, its course was again diverted eastwards by the heavy deposits of silt from the Ganges and its effluents the Baral and Ichamati, since when it has discharged its waters eastwards together with those of the Karatoya and other rivers at Bera, into the Brahmaputra.

In 1770 the main stream of the Brahmaputra after passing round the foot of the Garo Hills and east of the Madhupur jungle flowed past Mymensingh and joined with the Megna: about the end of the 18th century it began to change its course further to the west to join the Ganges at Goalundo, having been reinforced by the Tista, as already stated, in 1787, and having absorbed the lower reaches of the Jamuna within its bed.

The change in the course of the Brahmaputra was probably due to the Tista which considerably augmented the discharge of the Brahmaputra in 1787 and at the same time reduced the volume of water entering the Jamuna below Serajganj: the Brahmaputra and Jamuna were interconnected by the Jenai, a spill of the former river, and there can therefore be little doubt that as a result of the change in the Tista the slope in the Jenai was considerably steepened with the result that the Brahmaputra took that course to the Ganges at Goalundo.*

These major changes in the river system caused the deterioration of all the rivers south of the present Tista which at the present day carry local rainfall only and are cut off from a supply of water from the Himalayas.

A new factor in the case is the backing up of the land flood by the Brahmaputra, which also spills over the land on its western bank up to the Karatoya: the combined action of the Brahmaputra and Ganges has therefore raised the land along their banks and the land floods have therefore one exit only through the Hurasagar into the Brahmaputra, about midway between Serajganj and Goalundo.

There is also evidence to show that the earthquake of 1897 caused an alteration in the levels of the country in the Bogra, Rangpur and Jalpaiguri districts, which has interfered with the general drainage in some of the rivers.

Previous floods.—The past history of the basin in regard to floods is most meagre. The earliest record is of a severe flood in the Malda district in 1785 which is described by Mr. Charles Grant, Commercial Resident, Malda, in his diary of the 11th September as follows:—"A great overflowing of the waters this year: the whole country between the Ganges and the Mahananda flooded: the poor people in dreadful distress, clinging still to their huts, though half filled.....; last year but one (1783) was a destroying drought here, now a destroying flood." The 1787 flood in the Rangpur district due to the change in the course of the Tista has already been described and caused actual famine. There is mention

of a flood in Rajshahi in 1838 which seriously affected the crops but no details can be found. There was a flood in the Rangpur district in 1856 which did not cause much distress but destroyed the crops on the low lands.

In 1864, the centre of the great cyclone of that year passed over Nafore in the Rajshahi district on the 5th October and continuing through the Bogra district the storm broke up in the lower Assam hills on the 7th: a portion of the Rajshahi district was inundated by the Ganges, and Rampore-Boalia was flooded by the breaching of the protective embankment. The eastern portion of Bogra was also flooded.

In 1865, there was a flood in the Rajshahi district due to heavy local rain, but there are no details except that the harvest was affected.

The flood of 1870 in the Rangpur and Rajshahi districts does not appear to have caused much damage.

In August 1871, there was a severe flood due to local rain in Rajshahi which was said to have been the highest on record; it is stated to have been augmented by a high Ganges: the floods were out from August to October. The Talaimari embankment near Rampore-Boalia was breached. A concentrated cyclone about 1/8th mile in width passed over the district from north-east to south-west and caused considerable damage in its track.

In Malda the Ganges cut into the Kalindri and the embankment at Malda was breached: the flood reached a maximum on the 30th August and the whole of English Bazar was under water, the flood rising to a level not known previously: the western portion of the district was inundated.

In 1872 a cyclone on the 20th September did considerable damage to buildings and shipping in the Pabna district.

In 1886, Bogra town was inundated and part of the railway was washed away and it is on record that a fall of 18 inches of rain occurred in a few hours.

The flood of 1890 caused damage to 90 square miles in Bogra of which 38 square miles were destroyed. Pabna town was overflowed by the Ichamati and was afterwards protected by an embankment.

In 1892, Dinajpur town was practically submerged due to a flood in the Atrai which swept down upon it through the Jabuna and Ghagra: the timely cutting of the Darjeeling road relieved the situation. The Eastern Bengal Railway between Parbatipur and Dinajpur was damaged and two culverts and a bridge washed out and the line was also breached by overtopping: extra waterway was subsequently provided: the date of this flood was the 9th July. There is no account of this flood in any other district.

In 1902, there is no record of a flood in the districts but the main line of the Eastern Bengal Railway between Mandalghat and Jalpaiguri was breached on the 27th September in 9 places. The flood was due to heavy rain in the Darjeeling hills and during this month Jalpaiguri received more than twice the normal rainfall: the river Tista began to rise at 3-40 P.M. of the 27th and continued to rise till 5-30 A.M. of the 28th reaching a level eighteen inches above the maximum of the

previous 10 years: it remained at its greatest height for half an hour and then fell: some of the roads in Jalpaiguri were submerged to a depth of two feet: traffic on the railway was stopped for 10 days: the river overtopped its bank at Rangdhamati, 9 miles above Jalpaiguri, and spread to the Karla which divides the town into two portions: the railway obstructed the flood south of the town and when the breaches occurred the water flowed into the Goramara.

In 1906 there were general floods all over the Jalpaiguri district in July: 40.05 inches of rain were recorded at Jalpaiguri during the month: on the night of the 3rd August and morning of the 4th all rivers rose simultaneously and the damage to railways and roads is stated to have been very great: 24 inches of rain fell in Jalpaiguri between 8 A.M. of the 28th July and 8 A.M. of the 4th August. The Tista again flooded the town through a channel joining with the Karla: the main line was breached at Mandalghat and traffic was resumed on the 8th August by a diversion. During the first 20 days of August 48.96 inches of rain fell at Jalpaiguri and 50.28 inches at Alipur Duar: in Bogra district, local rain did a small amount of damage to crops but in Pabna the damage was considerable. The flood also affected the Malda district.

In 1908-09 there was scarcity in Rajshahi due to local rain and inundation from the Ganges: on the other hand Rangpur suffered due to shortage of rain and there was distress in the Barind area and also in the Dinajpur district.

In 1917 the northern portion of Dinajpur was visited by floods on the 8th to 10th October and portions of Rangpur were also affected and damage was caused to the railway near Rangpur: further damage to crops occurred by heavy rain in November.

It will be seen that none of these records points to a general flood over the whole basin.

1918: Atrai flood.—In August 1918, there was a very high flood in Dinajpur and there is general agreement that along the Parbatipur-Katihar line it was the largest flood experienced within memory, being 2 feet higher than any flood since the railway was built: the flood arrived on the 16th August and began to subside on the 19th: Balurghat town was flooded.

There are no reports of flooding in Rangpur.

In Bogra the western half of the district was affected: the flood commenced on the 25th and began to submerge homesteads on the following day. In the northern portion of the area, the water subsided in a week but not before the middle of September on the southern border of the district. On the Santahar-Bogra line it is stated that the afflux was about two feet for three or four days: no very serious damage was done to the line: at Santahar itself the flood is said to have risen $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet above any previously known.

In Rajshahi, it was stated that the flood was higher than any within living memory: at Naogaon the water began to rise above

ordinary level on the 24th August and reached a maximum on the 30th and in the Natore subdivision on the 1st September: at Naogaon it decreased slightly on the 31st August and reached normal level on the 20th September. The Jabuna fell 2.14 feet between the 31st August and the 20th September at Naogaon: in the same period the Tulsiganga fell 3.19 feet: the duration of the flood was 25 days: by the 26th October the Jabuna at Naogaon had fallen 11.04 feet below the maximum.

In the Pabna district there is no record to show that any severe damage was done.

The total area affected was between 1,300 and 1,400 square miles in which the crops were destroyed on a little more than 200 square miles.

The following figures give the levels of the Brahmaputra and Ganges for the week ending the 31st August 1918 as compared with the levels during the previous two years:—

Year.	Brahmaputra at Gauhati.	Ganges at Rampur- Balla.	Combined rivers at Goalundo.
1916	167.99	57.02	27.87
1917	167.73	56.45	25.96
1918	175.79	58.91	29.46

The level of the Brahmaputra at the mouth of the Hurasagar where the water discharged was 32.5 as an average in 1918 for the same week. On the 22nd August the Goalundo gauge read 28.10 and the river then rose steadily up to the 1st September reaching 30.20: by the 5th it had fallen to 29.70.

Mahananda flood.—In Malda the Mahananda was in high flood in July and August: the levels took a fortnight to subside and were three feet higher than in 1915: the Katihar-Godagari railway was breached and traffic interrupted for 3 days: in Dinajpur the Tangan breached the Parbatipur-Katihar line between Biral and Raiganj and the Mahananda at Kachua. The Punarbhada flooded Dinajpur town.

1922 flood: September. Atrai basin.—This flood was undoubtedly a good deal more severe than that of 1918: it was the outcome of a general downpour over the whole basin, the focus being at Balurghat in the south of Dinajpur, where 35.05 inches of rain fell in the three days ending 8 A.M. of the 26th: there is however a doubt in regard to the fall at Khetlal which lies south-east of Balurghat in the Bogra district, as no rainfall was recorded on the 26th in spite of the fact that the average recorded at other stations near by was over 9 inches: the probability is the gauge was washed away or submerged: if a fall of 9 inches is allowed for this day the total fall in the three days named was 43.10 inches and the average for the whole basin computed from 32 stations was 17.28 inches.

Dividing the whole catchment into sub-basins, the following figures show the intensity of the rainfall on each during the 24th-26th. *Vide* statements of rainfall:—

Basin.	Inches in 3 days.	Area of basin. Sq. m.les.
Upper Atrai, north of Dinajpur town and west of the Eastern Bengal main line..	11.96	1,124
Lower Atrai, south of Dinajpur and west of Eastern Bengal Railway	22.37	2,764
Tulsiganga east of Eastern Bengal Railway	25.61	378
Remaining area, north of Bogra line ..	27.04	1,062
Chalan bhil, south of the Bogra line ..	17.42	1,472

Thus, though the highest individual rainfall at any station occurred either at Balurghat or Khetlal, the maximum intensity on any sub-basin occurred in the area to the north of the Santahar-Bogra Railway and east of the main line.

Rain began to fall on the 20th September and increased in intensity every day, up to the 26th, the average for the whole basin being as shown below:—

Measured at 8 A.M. of the	Average all on the whole basin. Inches.
21st	0.50
22nd	1.07
23rd	1.22
24th	4.59
25th	6.25
26th	6.44

A study of the rainfall statement will show that on the 22nd-23rd moderate rain fell on the whole of the basin.

On the 23rd-24th the heaviest rainfall was in the southern half.

On the 24th-25th general very heavy rain set in over the whole area and the same occurred on the 25th-26th.

The fall in the extreme north and south was less than over the rest of the catchment.

The flood at Dinajpur reached a maximum on the 27th September and subsided rapidly and the country was free from water by the first week in October: the Atrai breached the Parbatipur-Katihar line between Dinajpur and Rangaon, but not seriously.

In the early morning of the 26th the Eastern Bengal main line was overtopped and breached at Akkelpore by the flood of the Tulsiganga: the flood in this river was augmented by water which passed under the railway further north from the Jabuna by the Chotta Nadi (Kata Jabuna). The flow of the Tulsiganga east to west through the railway was seriously impeded by the flood in the Jabuna which flows close to and parallel with the railway on the western side: a large volume of water was in consequence diverted southwards and aided in breaching the Santahar-Bogra line seriously on both sides of Adamdighi station on the 26th. The main line near Akkelpur was overtopped for a distance of 8 miles: the flood began to rise on the 25th, reached a maximum on the 28th and began to

fall on the 2nd October and subsided by the 8th October.

At Akkelpore it is estimated that the flood rose two feet higher than that of 1918, which reached formation level: the breach was 166 feet wide. On the Santahar-Bogra section the afflux on the railway is variously stated to have been between 2 and 4½ feet, the latter at Nasaratpore station before the bank breached at Adamdighi: there was a good deal of ballast washed away from the line in places up to the Nagar bridge and two small bridges were wrecked. The height of the flood on this railway appears to have been about 2 feet more than in 1918.

In the Rajshahi district the water began to rise on the 25th west of the main line and reached a maximum on the 28th and began to subside on the 2nd October: Naogaon town was flooded.

On the Sara-Serajganj railway the country in the vicinity of the Chalan bhil was all under water on the 26th and the main flood appears to have reached the railway on the 30th, rising to a maximum on the 3rd October: it remained steady till the 15th October and subsided to normal about a week later. Between Ishurdi and Mooladhuli stations, a distance of 5 miles, water flowed through the railway openings northwards to the Baral and the maximum afflux was 3½ feet: the discharge, however, rapidly decreased and flow ceased on the 1st October. Though some damage was done to the bridges and training works the line was not breached anywhere, but the level appears to have risen to the shoulder of the bank.

The whole of the flood passed under the line west of the Phulgore bridge near Ullapara. The afflux does not appear to have been more than 1½ feet at any of the bridges, though there is no doubt that it was greater against the bank between them. The maximum difference in level of 2 feet 4 inches occurred to the west of the Muradanga bridge. The velocity through the main bridges was about 10 feet per second on the 1st October. The Muradanga bridge at 149/15 mile did not carry all the water arriving at that point and the surplus passed eastwards parallel with the railway and was discharged by the Dilpasar bridge at mile 152/6: it does not follow that the Muradanga bridge is not large enough: an inspection of the line on the 7th September 1924 when conditions were quite normal, showed that water was taking the same course up to mile 151, which points to the fact that the exit for the water is less obstructed below Dilpasar: a new bridge of 15 spans of 40 feet has been built at mile 151 since the flood occurred. The Phulgore river at 161/18 which discharges the water brought down by the Karatoya, does not appear to have been of any assistance in relieving the pressure in the Chalan bhil though it passes along the eastern fringe: at the bridge at 157/16, two miles to the west of the Phulgore, the heading was only six inches. The probable reason is that the obstruction to flow caused by the crops prevented the influence extending so far to the east. If additional waterway is supplied over and above that already provided, it should be between the Dilpasar and Nangara at about 153 miles.

1922.

Rainfall of September 1922, up to 8 a.m. on the

Serial No.	Station.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	Total 23rd to 28th.
1	Siliguri ..	..	..	2.50	0.25	0.10	1.45	1.50	0.40	0.10	3.30
2	Atwari ..	..	1.35	1.75	1.20	2.10	1.75	1.52	0.85	..	6.57
3	Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	2.10	1.25	2.40	1.90	0.55	..	0.40	6.10
4	Ramganj ..	..	0.90	..	0.09	2.34	5.05	4.80	1.31	1.30	12.28
5	Thakurgaon ..	..	..	2.61	0.42	2.80	4.20	3.12	0.95	1.16	10.54
6	Nilphamari ..	..	..	1.04	1.09	2.80	4.96	5.94	4.98	..	14.79
7	Birganj ..	..	..	2.69	0.22	4.77	6.50	5.10	4.00	1.38	16.59
8	Saidpur ..	..	1.20	0.15	0.16	3.18	5.02	6.21	4.52	0.16	14.57
9	Rangpur ..	..	2.29	0.24	0.07	2.99	6.54	7.29	4.80	0.25	16.89
10	Dinajpur ..	..	0.70	1.70	0.08	5.75	10.40	8.60	5.80	0.35	24.83
11	Parbatipur ..	..	1.00	0.10	0.10	4.27	5.37	7.63	6.48	1.32	17.37
12	Gangarampur ..	..	..	1.65	0.18	11.90	11.45	7.70	4.15	0.70	31.23
13	Nawabganj ..	..	..	0.05	1.40	2.40	2.20	2.10	0.55	..	8.10
14	Pirganj ..	..	1.50	0.30	0.10	4.45	6.20	12.30	2.35	0.15	23.05
15	Balurghat ..	..	2.35	3.50	1.75	8.45	11.00	15.60	7.30	0.85	36.80
16	Panchbibi ..	0.50	..	0.45	3.50	7.38	11.20	8.45	0.00	0.00	30.53
17	Gobinganj ..	..	..	..	..	4.30	7.10	8.20	7.30	3.10	19.60
18	Nithpur ..	..	0.55	0.50	6.50	9.20	7.50	2.30	0.50	..	25.50
19	Khetlal ..	..	..	0.50	1.70	13.60	20.50	9.00	0.00	0.00	44.80
20	Manda ..	1.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	9.00	7.00	11.00	0.35	..	31.00
21	Nangaon ..	..	0.12	1.90	0.12	2.96	9.80	10.60	5.92	0.60	23.48
22	Bogra ..	..	..	0.33	0.08	1.77	5.96	10.67	1.52	..	18.48
23	Nowkhilla ..	..	..	1.12	0.50	2.08	6.55	20.25	..	..	29.38
24	Sherpur ..	..	..	0.68	1.86	6.85	9.34	0.71	0.00	0.00	18.76
25	Tanor ..	..	0.50	2.15	3.50	6.86	4.10	3.50	2.35	..	17.96
26	Chaugram ..	0.33	0.15	0.50	0.30	2.25	6.25	6.25	5.75	..	15.05
27	Nator ..	..	..	0.14	0.95	2.95	6.23	11.27	6.21	0.22	21.40
28	Rampore-Boalia ..	..	..	0.03	0.63	3.22	4.56	0.47	1.07	0.37	8.88
29	Serajganj ..	..	..	1.49	0.93	3.53	2.00	1.35	0.80	0.03	7.81
30	Isurdi (Sara) ..	0.08	0.70	1.21	1.42	6.33	3.91	7.62	0.02	..	19.28
31	Shahzadpur ..	..	0.80	1.78	4.10	1.63	0.47	1.03	0.20	..	7.23
32	Pabna ..	..	0.14	0.20	0.73	2.24	3.81	3.62	8.95	0.17	10.40
Total of 32 stations ..		1.91	16.25	34.36	39.18	146.85	200.27	206.25	89.38	12.61	292.55
Average of 32 stations ..		0.06	0.50	1.07	1.22	4.59	6.25	6.44	2.79	0.39	18.51

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the first-half of March 1926.

Marts.	Paddy, local (best quality).			Paddy, local (common quality).			Rice, local (best quality).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 3 0	3 12 0	9 6 0	9 4 0	8 8 0
Barwan ...	4 2 0	4 8 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 1 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 2 0
Banganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	3 10 0	3 11 0	3 3 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 15 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	7 8 0
Chittagong ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 1 0	8 12 0	9 0 0	7 12 0
Dacca ...	4 12 0	4 4 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	8 10 0	8 12 0	8 0 0
Bogra ...	4 5 6	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	3 14 0	7 12 0	8 0 0	7 8 0
Rangpur ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	10 4 0
Banganj (Pabna),	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Faridkari (Mymensingh),	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj (Dacca),	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Marts.	Rice, local (common quality).			Wheat.			Kajal dal.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	7 14 0	7 12 0	7 4 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0
Barwan ...	7 4 0	7 8 0	5 8 0	8 5 0	8 0 0	6 10 0	6 14 0	8 0 0	6 8 0
Banganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	7 0 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	(a)	(a)	(a)	8 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Chittagong ...	5 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	7 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 12 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	(a)
Bogra ...	7 0 0	7 4 0	6 6 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	(a)	8 0 0	8 4 0	6 8 0
Rangpur ...	6 12 0	6 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	5 8 0
Banganj (Pabna),	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Faridkari (Mymensingh),	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj (Dacca),	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Not available.

† New.

(a) Not reported.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the first-half of March 1926.

Marts.	Gram.			Arhar dal.			Linsced.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 14 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 12 0
Burdwan ...	5 4 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	7 8 0	7 11 0	5 12 0	13 0 0	8 6 0	(a) *
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	5 6 0	5 6 0	4 8 0	8 12 0	7 6 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Chittagong ...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	6 8 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0
Dacca ...	5 0 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0
Pabna ...	5 8 0	.....	5 0 0	8 4 0	9 6 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 8 0
Rangpur ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 8 0	(a)	(a)	(a)
Serajeanj (Pabna).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj (Dacca).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Marts.	Mustard.			Gur.			Cotton (unginned).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 0 0	11 2 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	31 0 0	45 0 0*
Burdwan ...	{ 9 0 0 to 10 0 0	{ 9 8 0 to 10 8 0	{ 9 0 0 to 10 0 0	(n)	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	{ 9 8 0 to 11 0 0	{ 9 8 0 to 11 0 0	{ 8 12 0 to 10 0 0	{ 6 8 0 to 6 8 0	6 8 0	10 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong ...	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	9 12 0	11 0 0	8 4 0	11 12 0	12 0 0	9 6 0	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ...	10 0 0	9 4 0	8 8 0	9 8 0	9 6 0	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	13 0 0	13 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	12 4 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Serajeanj (Pabna).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj (Dacca).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Not available.

* Good Cawnpore.

(n) Not reported.

Wholesale prices current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the first half of March 1926.

Marts.	Jute.			Ghee.			Hide (Cow).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	(1) 24 0 0 (2) 22 0 0 (3) 20 0 0	(1) 26 0 0 (2) 24 0 0 (3) 22 0 0	(1) 18 0 0 (2) 16 0 0 (3) (n)†	78 0 0 to 82 0 0	78 0 0 to 82 0 0	74 0 0 to 80 0 0	12 8 0 to 16 0 0†	12 8 0 to 16 0 0†	16 0 0 to 19 0 0†
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serajganj (Patna).	14 12 0	14 12 0	(n)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarishbari (Mymensingh).	(c)	(c)	{ 15 0 0 to 17 0 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarayanganj (Dacca).	{ 16 0 0 to 20 0 0 }	{ 16 0 0 to 20 0 0 }	{ 16 0 0 to 18 0 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1) Price of jute fours.

(2) Price of district fours.

(3) Weighted average price.

(n) Not reported.

(c) No transaction.

Marts.	Iron.			Salt.			Kerosine oil.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	(a) 8 8 0 to 16 0 0	(a) 8 8 0 to 16 0 0	(a) 9 2 0 to 16 0 0	1 15 6	1 15 6	2 1 0	{ Swan 6 6 6 ⁰ Rising sun 7 9 0 Elephant 7 4 6 }	{ Swan 6 6 6 ⁰ Rising sun 7 9 0 Elephant 7 4 6 }	{ Swan 5 14 0 Rising sun 7 5 0 Elephant 7 7 0 }
Bardwan
Rangpur
Midnapore
Chittagong
Dacca
Patna
Raniganj
Serajganj (Patna).
Sarishbari (Mymensingh).
Sarayanganj (Dacca).

* Per two tons.

† Price per 20 lbs.

(a) British mild steel per cwt.

(n) Not reported.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the first-half of March 1926.

Marts.	Mustard oil.			Firewood.			Coal (Bengal).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	21 8 0 to 22 0 0	22 0 0 to 22 8 0	22 8 0 to 23 8 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 7 6 ^a	0 7 6 ^a	0 8 6 ^a
Burdwan
Raniganj	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0
Midnapore
Chittagong
Dacca
Pabna
Rangpur
Serajganj (Pabna).
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).
Narayanjanj (Dacca).

^a Soft coke.

J. C. ROY, for *Director of Agriculture, Bengal.*

DACCA, the 20th March 1926.

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the first-half of March 1926.

Division.	Districts and marts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.														
		Common rice.									Kalmi dal (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			Arhar dal or Thur Cadjan Pea (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		
		Average.			Cheapest.						Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
Number.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
24-PARGANAS.																
1	Chetla Hat ...	5 3	5 3	5 3	6 4	6 4	6 0	5 4	5 4	6 3	5 0	5 0	5 3	14 0	14 0	13 0
2	Magra Hat ...	5 6	6 0	6 2	5 3	6 4	6 10	(a)	(a)	(a)	4 13	4 13	6 0	13 0	15 3	16 0
3	Calcutta-Bellaghata	4 2	4 6	5 3	5 2	5 3	6 4	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 3	5 3	5 3	10 8	10 8	8 0
NADIA.																
4	Goari ...	5 0	5 6	5 13	5 1	5 3	6 14	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 3	4 4	5 4	15 0	15 0	15 0
5	Ranaghat ...	5 0	5 0	5 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	13 0	13 0	13 0
MURSHIDABAD.																
6	Berhampore ...	6 4	6 4	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 4	5 2	5 2	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 3	16 0	15 6	12 12
7	Kandi ...	6 2	6 3	7 3	6 12	6 10	7 12	5 4	5 4	6 0	6 4	5 12	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 3
8	Jangipur ...	6 3	6 12	7 6	6 12	7 0	7 3	4 3	4 3	5 4	5 4	5 4	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0
JESORE.																
9	Sadar ...	5 3	5 12	6 5	6 0	5 14	6 3	3 6	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 3	5 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
10	Bongaon ...	5 0	5 2	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 6	4 0	4 0	4 3	4 0	4 0	5 6	16 0	16 0	16 0
KHULNA.																
11	Sadar ...	5 0	5 0	5 4	6 3	6 0	6 0	3 3	5 0	6 3	4 0	4 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	13 4
12	Bagerhat ...	5 3	5 3	5 0	5 12	5 12	5 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 3	4 3	4 3	12 3	12 3	12 3
BURDWAN.																
13	Sadar ...	5 10	5 0	5 10	6 0	5 4	7 4	6 0	5 0	6 4	5 6	5 4	7 0	14 3	14 3	12 12
14	Kalna ...	5 3	5 3	5 0	5 11	5 10	6 6	4 3	4 2	5 3	4 13	4 7	5 11	16 0	16 0	16 0
BIRBHUM.																
15	Sari ...	5 3	5 3	7 0	6 0	6 0	7 4	5 12	5 3	6 0	4 3	4 3	6 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
16	Rampur Hat ...	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 3	6 12	7 3	5 3	5 3	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	16 0	16 0	14 0
BANKURA.																
17	Sadar ...	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 4	6 4	7 3	6 4	5 3	6 4	5 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
18	Vishnupur ...	5 4	6 0	7 3	6 0	6 4	8 0	5 0	5 3	7 0	4 3	5 0	6 0	13 0	14 0	14 0
MIDNAPORE.																
19	Sadar ...	6 3	6 3	7 3	6 14	8 0	8 0	5 3	6 3	8 0	5 4	5 3	5 3	16 0	16 0	16 0
20	Contai ...	5 4	6 4	7 0	5 3	6 3	7 3	5 0	4 0	5 3	5 0	4 0	5 3	13 0	14 0	12 0
HOOGLY.																
21	Sadar ...	4 3	5 12	5 12	5 3	6 0	6 4	4 3	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 4	5 3	16 0	15 12	13 4
22	Arambagh ...	5 3	5 3	6 3	6 0	6 0	7 4	4 0	4 0	4 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	15 0	15 0	13 0
HOWRAH.																
23	Sadar ...	5 4	5 4	5 3	6 3	6 3	6 12	5 4	5 4	6 0	5 4	5 12	6 3	15 3	15 4	16 0
24	Uluberia ...	5 3	5 6	6 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	4 3	4 3	6 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	16 0	19 0	16 0
RAJSHAHI.																
25	Rampur-Baika ...	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 4	5 4	6 0	6 3	6 3	6 6	4 12	4 14	6 0	16 0	16 0	15 0
26	Nator ...	5 4	5 4	6 0	5 10	5 10	6 6	4 14	4 14	5 4	4 14	4 14	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
27	Dinajpur—Railway Bazar Hat.	6 0	6 5	6 10	6 13	6 13	7 3	6 0	6 0	7 10	4 13	4 13	6 6	13 0	13 0	11 0
28	Jalpaiguri—Sadar...	6 0	6 0	6 3	6 4	6 4	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 3	5 4	5 4	5 12	13 0	13 0	13 0

° Karkach.

(a) Not available.

N.B.—The prices of karkach and Liverpool salt tally with each other in marts marked.

Prices current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the first-half of March 1926.

Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.

Division.	Number.	Districts and marts.	Common rice.						Kalai dal (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			Arhar dal or Thur Cadian Pea (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			Salt.			
			Average.			Cheapest.			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.										
Rajshahi—contd.		DARJEELING.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
	29	Sadar ...	4 8	4 8	(n)	5 12	5 12	5 12	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	
	30	Siliguri ...	5 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 4	6 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	
		RANGPUR.																
	31	Sadar ...	5 4	5 4	5 5	6 4	6 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	7 3	4 12	4 12	5 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	32	Nilphamari ...	6 0	6 0	5 12	6 0	6 0	(a)	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	
	33	Bogra—Sadar ...	5 10	5 10	5 15	5 13	5 13	6 0	4 5	4 4	4 13	4 14	4 14	5 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	
		PABNA.																
	34	Sadar ...	5 4	5 0	6 0	5 8	5 8	6 4	5 0	4 12	5 12	4 12	4 4	5 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	
	35	Sirajganj ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 12	12 0	12 0	9 10	12 0
Dacca.		MALDA.																
	36	Sadar ...	5 12	5 12	6 8	6 8	6 0	7 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	
	37	Baliar—Nawabganj	6 0	6 4	7 3	6 4	(a)	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 4	6 0	6 8	15 0	14 8	13 0	
		DACCA.																
	38	Sadar ...	5 2	5 4	5 4	6 2	6 8	5 8	5 10	5 5	(a)	6 0	6 9	6 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	
	39	Mirkadim ...	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 8	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	16 0	16 0	15 0	
		MYMENSINGH.																
	40	Nasirabad ...	4 12	4 12	5 3	5 8	5 8	5 5	4 4	4 8	6 8	4 8	4 12	6 4	12 8	12 0	11 0	
	41	Netrakona ...	(n)	5 5	5 12	(ii)	6 0	(a)	(n)	5 5	8 0	(n)	4 4	6 2	13 0	13 0	13 0	
		FARIDPUR.																
42	Sadar ...	5 0	5 0	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 4	5 8	6 8	4 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		
43	Rajbari ...	5 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0		
Chittagong.		BAKARGANJ.																
	44	Barisal ...	5 2	5 5	5 4	5 6	5 15	5 12	6 7	6 6	7 0	4 9	4 9	5 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	
	45	Pirojpur ...	5 2	5 8	5 12	5 4	5 10	5 13	6 0	6 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
		TIPPERA.																
	46	Comilla ...	5 2	5 2	4 8	5 5	5 5	5 0	(a)	(a)	6 0	4 4	4 4	5 8	12 12	12 12	10 0	
	47	Chandpur ...	5 3	5 4	5 2	5 6	5 12	5 8	(a)	(a)	(a)	4 9	4 12	5 4	10 10	10 10	11 0	
		NOAKHALI.																
	48	Kalitara Hat ...	5 5	5 7	6 0	5 9	5 12	6 8	5 9	5 12	7 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
	49	Feni Hat ...	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	6 4	6 12	6 12	7 8	(a)	(a)	(a)	14 8	14 8	14 4	
		CHITTAGONG.																
50	Sadar ...	6 4	6 0	6 13	6 13	6 12	7 6	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	14 4	14 4	14 0		
51	Cox's Bazar ...	5 8	5 8	5 8	(a)	(a)	(a)	3 4	3 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	14 0	14 0	13 0		
52	Chittagong Hill Tracts—Rangamati.	6 8	6 8	6 0	(n)	(n)	(n)	3 8	3 8	4 0	3 8	3 8	4 0	13 0	13 0	13 0		

(a) Not available.

(n) Not reported.

N.B.—The prices of Karkach and Liverpool salt tally with each other in marts marked †

* Karkach.

DACCA, the 20th March 1926.

J. C. ROY, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 17th March 1926.

Summary.—Light to moderate rainfall was nearly general throughout the Presidency. Preparation of lands for autumn crops and deep-water paddy and their sowings are in brisk progress. Harvesting of tobacco has begun. Prospects of the standing crops are reported to be satisfactory. The average price of common rice for the Presidency has risen by about 0.89 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS...	0.21	5½	5½	Effects of weather on crops are seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Diamond Harbour.	0.98	5½	5½	
	Barrackpore ...	0.49	5½	5½	
	Baraset ...	1.28	5	5	
	Basirhat ...	0.20	6	6	
2	NADIA ...	0.66	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. <i>Rabi</i> crops have partly been damaged by rain and hailstorm. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cattle-disease is reported from Kushtia and Gangni thana.
	Kushtia ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Meherpur ...	0.91	5	5	
	Chuadanga ...	1.42	6½	6½	
	Ranaghat ...	0.72	5	5	
3	MURSHIDABAD	0.38	6	6	Prospects of standing crops are good, except in the Sadar subdivision. Export of rice continues slowly. Cattle-disease is reported from union No. 5 under thana Nabagram in Lalbagh subdivision. Fodder is sufficient.
	Lalbagh ...	0.27	5½	5½	
	Jangipur ...	0.18	6½	6½	
	Kandi ...	(n)	(n)	6½	
4	JESSORE ...	0.89	5½	5	Weather seasonable. Lands are being prepared for jute and paddy. Prospects of the standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah ...	1.55	5½	5½	
	Magura ...	0.64	5½	6	
	Narail ...	1.02	5½	5½	
	Bongaon ...	1.16	5½	5½	
5	KHULNA ...	1.10	5½	5½	Weather rainy. Cultivation of jute and autumn crops continues.
	Satkhira ...	1.45	5½	5½	
	Bagerhat ...	3.63	5½	5½	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	0.96	5½	5½	Weather hot during day and cold at night. Pressing of sugarcane is going on. Ploughing of fields has commenced. Effects of weather on crops are fair. Rice market is stationary. Stock of rice is sufficient. Export and import are as usual. Fodder and water are sufficient. Rinderpest is prevalent at places of Katwa thana in Katwa subdivision.
	Asansol ...	0.06	6	6	
	Katwa ...	0.30	5½	5½	
	Kalna ...	0.60	5½	5½	
7	BIRBHUM ...	1.20	6½	6	Common rice sells at 6½ seers per rupee at Dubrajpur and 6½ seers at Labpur. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Nalhati circle in Rampurhat subdivision.
	Rampurhat ...	0.50	6	6	
8	BANKURA ...	0.74	5¼	6¼	Weather seasonable. Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Vishnupur ...	0.95	5¼	5½	
9	MIDNAPORE ...	0.89	6½	6	Weather seasonable. Prospects of the standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Egra thana in Contai.
	Contai ...	0.62	5	5¼	
	Tamluk ...	0.67	5	6	
	Ghatal ...	0.15	6½	5½	
	Jhargram ...	1.00	6½	6½	
10	HOOGLY ...	0.75	5½	5¼	Weather seasonable. Fodder is sufficient.
	Serampore ...	0.16	6	6	
	Arambagh ...	0.05	5½	5½	
11	HOWRAH ...	0.20	6	6¼	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is proceeding.
	Uluberia ...	0.75	6	6	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-BOALIA). ...	0.23	5½	5½	Rainfall has been good for sowing of jute and paddy. Sowing of jute has begun on low lands. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient. Rice market is steady. Cattle-disease is reported from Lalpur police-station.
	Naogaon ...	0.80	6	6	
	Nator ...	Nil	5¼	5¼	
13	DINAJPUR ...	0.66	6	6	Prospects of the standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from police-stations Biral and Kaliaganj in Sadar subdivision and Patnitola and Balurghat police-stations in Balurghat subdivision.
	Thakurgaon ...	0.32	7	7	
	Balurghat ...	Nil	6	6	
14	JALPAIGURI ...	Nil	5	5	Condition and prospects of crops are good.
	Alipur ...	0.53	6	5½	
15	DARJEELING ...	0.55	4¼	4½	Harvesting of sugarcane continues and that of tobacco has begun. Maize and potatoes are being sown. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease exists at places.
	Kurseong ...	2.38	5¼	5¼	
	Siliguri ...	Nil	5	5	
	Kalimpong ...	0.36	5	5	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
16	RANGPUR ...	0·31	6	6	Sowing of <i>aus</i> paddy and jute is in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thanas Gaibandha and Shaghatta.
	Nilphamari ...	Nil	5½	6	
	Kurigram ...	1·50	5½	5½	
	Gaibandha ...	0·39	5½	5½	
17	BOGRA ...	0·04	5½	5½	Recent rains have been favourable to sowings of jute and autumn paddy.
18	PABNA ...	0·11	5½	5	Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Sirajganj ...	Nil	5	5	
19	MALDA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	0·09	6½	6½	Weather occasionally cloudy. Sowing of <i>bitri</i> paddy and jute is going on. Cutting of tobacco leaves has commenced. Fodder and water are sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Ploughing and sowing of jute and winter paddy in the low lands are in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Manikganj ...	Nil	5	5	
	Narayanganj ...	Nil	5	5	
	Munshiganj (a)	0·06	5½	5½	
22	MYMENSINGH	1·44	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute has begun in low lands and ploughing of lands for <i>aus</i> paddy is proceeding. Rice market is steady. Prospects of the standing crops are normal. Fodder and water are available.
	Jamalpur ...	0·02	5½	5½	
	Tangail ...	0·09	5½	5½	
	Netrakona ...	1·29	5½	(n)	
	Kishorganj ...	Nil	5½	5½	

(a) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ...	0.10	5½	5½	Ploughing of lands for jute and <i>aus</i> paddy continues. Prospects of the standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle-disease has subsided in Gopalganj, but is prevailing in Rajbari and Madaripur subdivisions.
	Goalundo (Rajbari).	0.29	5	5	
	Madaripur ...	1.75	5½	5½	
	Gopalganj (a) ...	0.69	5½	5½	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	0.67	5½	5½	Weather fair. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	2.93	5½	5½	
	Patuakhali ...	2.53	5½	5½	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	1.01	5½	5½	
25	CHITTAGONG ...	0.49	{ 6½ 6*	6½ 6*	Cultivation of <i>rabi</i> crops is in progress. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. <i>Panga</i> salt is selling at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar and 13 seers at Cox's Bazar. Cattle-disease is reported from Chakaria, Cox's Bazar and Mahisknali.
	Cox's Bazar ...	1.41	6	5½	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	0.84	5	5	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Cattle-disease is reported from Brahmanbaria.
	Brahmanbaria	0.79	4½	4½	
	Chandpur ...	0.31	5½	5½	
27	NOAKHALI ...	2.18	5	5	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Feni ...	(n)	(n)	5½	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	0.68	6	6	Weather seasonable.
29	TRIPURA STATE	1.23	5	5	Weather cloudy. Lands for <i>jhum</i> and autumn crops are being prepared and jute seed is being sown. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cleansed cotton sells at Rs. 30 to Rs. 60, and jute at Rs. 18 to Rs. 25 per maund.

* Burma rice.

(n) Not reported.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

J. C. ROY, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 20th March 1926.

Form C.—BENGAL.

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending
12th March 1926.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	Number of bales pressed.		Number of bales pressed.		District included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1925 (the date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Bengal Presidency ...	1,566	No information.	13,352	No information.	All districts in the Presidency.

CALCUTTA, the 12th March 1926.

R. P. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'06	...
		Budge-Budge	...	...	...	...	2'61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'13	...
		Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Allpore	...	...	...	...	0'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'36	...
		Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	0'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'13	...
		Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	0'85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'24	...
		Baraset	...	...	...	...	0'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'40	...
		Basirhat	...	...	...	...	0'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'18	...
		Gosaba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'54	...
Presidency.	Nadia	Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chundauga	...	...	0'60	...	0'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Meherpur	...	...	0'40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kushtia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Haringhata	...	...	...	0'14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'02	...
	Murshidabad	Kandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Berhampore	...	...	...	1'70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lalbagh	...	...	...	0'74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Azinganj	...	...	...	0'28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan.		Jangipur	...	...	...	1'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lalgola	...	...	...	0'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Akriganj	...	...	0'54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patkabari	...	...	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dumkal	...	...	...	0'29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kaliyanganj (Jhanpur)	...	...	...	0'21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khargram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kagram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	Narail	...	0'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan.		Jhenida	...	...	...	...	0'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Magura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bongaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khulna	Satkhira	...	...	...	...	0'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bagerhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'09	...
		Kaliganj	...	...	...	0'62	...	...	...	...	0'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nakipur	...	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'04	...
		Dumuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rampal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'18	0'25
Burdwan.		Kalaroa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raruli (Paikgaoh)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Molihat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morelganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'22
		Tala (Magura)	...	...	...	0'16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'25	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burdwan	Kalua	...	...	...	...	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'08	...
		Burdwan	...	...	...	...	0'11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Katwa	...	...	...	...	0'26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Asansol	...	...	...	...	0'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan.		Maukar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mangaikot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Royra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Monteswar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Birbhum	Suri	...	...	...	0'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hetampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bampurhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bolpur	...	...	0'16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Murari	...	...	1'70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Labbur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan.	Bankura	Bankura	...	...	...	...	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vishnupur	...	...	...	...	0'31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Maliara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indas	...	...	...	...	0'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kotalpur	...	...	...	...	1'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'40	...
		Onda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	0'36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'10	...
		Sonamukhi	...	...	...	...	1'11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan.		Taldangra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Saranga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arhra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barjora	...	...	...	0'40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Simlapal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mejia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Siromanipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palasdanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chatna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan.		Ranibandh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Saltora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Joypur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ambikanagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jairampur (Radhanagar)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		
		
		
		

* Returns not received.

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1926.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st December 1925 to 28th February 1926.	Normal rainfall from 1st December 1925 to 28th February 1926.	Station.	District.	Division.	
								Nil	1.8	0.06	1.12	0.08	2.16	1.69	Saugor Island	24-Parganas	Presidency.	
								1	2.1	0.18	1.30	0.13	0.49	2.03	Diamond Harbour.			
								1	2.1	2.61	1.37	2.61	3.09	2.05	Budge-Budge.			
								Nil	1.3	Nil	0.84	Nil	Nil	1.31	Canning Town.			
								2	1.6	0.80	1.10	0.50	1.38	1.64	Alipore.			
								2	1.9	0.25	1.28	0.13	0.73	1.98	Barrackpore.			
							0.90	3	1.7	2.09	1.12	0.90	2.61	1.76	Dum-Dum.			
							0.20	3	2.0	1.10	1.28	0.50	1.68	1.99	Barasat.			
								2	1.7	0.44	1.03	0.25	1.20	1.67	Basirhat.			
								1	(n)	0.54	(n)	0.54	0.22	(n)	Gosaba.			
								1	1.8	0.20	1.21	0.20	2.69	1.77	Ranaghat	Nadia	...	
								Nil	1.7	Nil	1.30	Nil	1.13	1.73	Krishnagar.			
								1	1.7	0.61	1.11	0.60	1.86	1.63	Chudanga.			
								1	1.8	0.40	1.03	0.40	1.21	1.53	Meherpore.			
								Nil	1.7	Nil	0.96	Nil	1.84	1.41	Kushtia.	Murshidabad	...	
							0.08	1	0.5	0.25	0.35	0.14	1.33	0.60	Haringhata.			
								Nil	1.7	Nil	0.92	Nil	1.00	1.43	Kandi			
								1	1.7	1.70	0.88	1.70	2.56	1.35	Berhampore.			
								1	1.4	0.74	0.70	0.74	2.92	1.13	Lalbagh.			
								1	1.6	0.26	0.71	0.26	1.76	1.22	Azinganj.			
								1	1.6	1.05	0.71	1.05	2.28	1.27	Jangipur.			
								1	1.4	0.16	0.85	0.15	1.88	1.41	Lalgola.			
								1	1.5	0.54	0.66	0.54	1.78	1.14	Akriganj.			
								Nil	1.5	0.05	0.68	0.05	1.00	0.97	Patkabari.			
								1	1.4	0.29	0.70	0.29	1.27	1.17	Dumkal.	Jessore	...	
								1	1.9	0.21	0.82	0.21	1.93	1.86	Kallyanganj (Jhanpur).			
								Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	1.05	(n)	Khargram.			
								Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	2.40	(n)	Kagram.			
								1	2.0	0.25	1.24	0.25	1.10	1.92	Narail	
								Nil	1.9	Nil	1.34	Nil	1.04	1.90	Jessore.			
								1	1.8	0.15	1.23	0.15	0.95	1.77	Jhenida.			
							0.26	1	1.9	Nil	1.09	Nil	0.60	1.60	Magura.			
								1	1.7	0.26	1.17	0.26	1.72	1.76	Bongaon.	Khulna	...	
								Nil	1.8	0.06	1.08	0.06	0.55	1.67	Satkhira			
								Nil	1.8	Nil	1.16	Nil	0.42	1.81	Bagerhat.			
								Nil	1.9	0.09	1.11	0.09	1.64	1.80	Khulna.			
								2	2.0	0.77	1.43	0.62	0.96	2.13	Kaliganj.			
								1	1.4	0.14	1.00	0.10	0.14	1.36	Nakipur.			
								Nil	2.1	Nil	1.31	Nil	0.45	1.88	Dumuria.			
								2	1.9	0.38	1.24	0.25	2.61	1.83	Rampal.			
								1	1.9	0.99	0.99	0.99	2.09	1.68	Kalaroa.			
								Nil	2.0	Nil	1.29	Nil	0.12	2.09	Rarui (Paikgachha).			
								Nil	2.1	Nil	1.40	Nil	0.38	1.89	Mollahat.	Burdwan	...	
								1	2.0	0.22	1.46	0.22	0.60	2.12	Morelganj.			
								2	2.1	0.40	1.25	0.25	0.75	1.84	Tala (Magura).			
								Nil	1.7	0.10	1.14	0.05	1.90	1.98	Kalna	Burdwan	...	
								1	1.8	0.11	1.25	0.11	1.47	1.76	Burdwan.			
								1	1.7	0.26	1.09	0.26	1.41	1.61	Katwa.			
								1	1.6	0.08	1.03	0.08	1.73	1.60	Asansol.			
								Nil	1.4	Nil	0.92	Nil	1.45	1.47	Mankar.	Burdwan	...	
								1	1.1	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.73	1.47	Mangalkot.			
								1	1.7	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.30	1.30	Boyna.			
								Nil	2.4	Nil	1.51	Nil	0.15	1.51	Monteswar.			
								1	1.8	0.12	0.86	0.12	1.07	1.33	Suri	Burdwan	...	
								Nil	1.7	Nil	0.91	Nil	0.33	1.53	Hetampur.			
								Nil	1.7	Nil	0.79	Nil	1.45	1.36	Rampurhat.			
								1	1.5	0.16	0.72	0.16	1.24	1.18	Bolpur.			
								1	1.4	1.70	0.99	1.70	2.61	0.99	Murari.	Burdwan	...	
								Nil	1.4	Nil	0.64	Nil	1.05	0.88	Labpur.			
								Nil	1.9	0.02	1.04	0.02	1.99	1.63	Bankura	Bankura	...	
								1	1.7	0.31	1.21	0.31	2.14	1.71	Vishnupur.			
								Nil	1.8	Nil	0.96	Nil	1.47	1.54	Mallaha.			
								1	1.8	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.70	1.70	Khatra.			
								Nil	1.4	0.08	1.00	0.08	1.18	1.46	Indas.	Bankura	...	
								2	1.5	1.79	1.10	1.30	3.53	1.55	Kotalpur.			
								Nil	1.8	Nil	1.06	Nil	1.83	1.45	Onda.			
								1	1.4	0.36	0.88	0.36	1.86	1.39	Gangajalhati.			
								2	1.8	0.20	1.27	0.10	0.95	1.90	Raipur.	Bankura	...	
								1	1.7	1.11	1.21	1.11	2.80	1.73	Sonamukhi.			
								Nil	1.4	Nil	0.84	Nil	1.20	1.17	Taldanga.			
								Nil	1.2	Nil	0.79	Nil	0.65	1.19	Sarangra.			
								1	1.0	0.87	0.87	0.87	1.17	1.17	Indpur.	Bankura	...	
								(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)			Arhra.
								1	(n)	0.40	(n)	0.40	2.10	(n)	(n)			Barjora.
								Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	1.28	(n)	(n)			Siniapal.
								Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	1.75	(n)	(n)	Mejia.	Bankura	...
								1	(n)	0.26	(n)	0.26	1.75	(n)	(n)	Siromanipur.		
								Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	1.75	(n)	(n)	Palasanga.		
								(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	Chatra.		
								Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	1.35	(n)	(n)	Ranibandh.	Bankura	...
								Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	1.90	(n)	(n)	Saltora.		
								1	(n)	0.55	(n)	0.55	1.88	(n)	(n)	Joypur.		
								Nil	(n)	0.10	(n)	0.05	1.92	(n)	(n)	Ambikanagar.		
								Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	1.75	(n)	(n)	Jairampur (Radhanagar).		

(n) Not ascertained.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Burdwan—contd.	Midnapore	Contai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tamluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ghatal	...	...	...	...	0.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kukrahati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Amlagura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Panskura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dantan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandrakona	...	...	...	...	0.70	...	...	0.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pachet	...	0.46	0.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhagwanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kultikri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nayabasan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Silda (Belpahari)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kharagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Goaltore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Saiboni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ramnagar	...	...	...	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mohanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jenka (Kharai)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandigram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Moyua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pingla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narajole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kolaghat (Datan)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balichak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jhargram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	Hooghly	Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arambagh	...	...	...	...	0.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mohesra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boulia	Uuberia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Amta	...	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinajpur	Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chaugram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	Joari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Badalgachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi.	Darjeeling	Shiliguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kalimpong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur	Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kuriganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bagdogra (Nilphamari)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pabna	Ulipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sundarganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	Saidpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	Bogra	Nowkhilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Panchbibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pabna	Khetlal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Adamdighi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pabna	Shahzadpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	Sirajganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Iswardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pabna	Sirajganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Iswardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Returns not received.

11	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st December 1925 to 28th February 1926.	Normal rainfall from 1st December 1925 to 28th February 1926.	Station.	District.	Division.
								NII	1.7	NII	1.29	NII	1.35	1.08	Contai	Midnapore	
								1	1.8	0.26	1.17	0.26	0.85	1.74	Tamluk.		
								NII	1.9	0.33	1.14	0.33	0.93	1.91	Midnapore.		
								1	1.6	0.34	0.95	0.34	0.69	1.50	Ghatal.		
								NII	1.7	NII	1.19	NII	0.66	1.76	Kukrahati.		
								NII	1.7	0.05	1.13	0.05	0.96	1.70	Amiagnra.		
								1	1.9	0.22	1.19	0.22	0.32	1.83	Panskura.		
								2	1.4	1.60	1.07	0.90	2.24	1.79	Dantan.		
								1	1.2	1.03	0.95	0.57	1.03	1.62	Chandrakona.		
								1	1.5		1.03			1.27	Pachet.		
								1	1.0		1.17			1.44	Bhagwanpur.		
								1	0.9	0.35	0.95	0.35	1.75	1.31	Kuttkri.		
								NII	1.9	0.04	1.05	0.02	1.01	1.45	Nayabasan.		
								(n)			(n)		(n)	1.54	Sikka (Belpahari).		
								NII	0.7	NII	0.82	NII	0.71	1.28	Kharagpur.		
								NII	1.5	NII	0.88	NII	NII	1.11	Gooltore.		
								NII	1.3	NII	0.89	NII	0.04	1.77	Saiboni.		
								1	1.5	0.15	0.98	0.15	0.74	1.34	Narayanganah.		
								NII	2.0	0.08	0.93	0.05	0.98	1.23	Ramnagar.		
								NII	1.6	0.08	0.83	0.08	1.59	1.10	Moh-upur.		
								1	1.3		0.99			1.36	Jenka (Kajri).		
								NII	1.9	0.05	1.49	0.05	0.64	1.62	Nandigram.		
								NII	1.9	NII	2.25	NII	NII	2.43	Moyna.		
								1	1.8	0.30	1.50	0.30	0.30	1.84	Pingla.		
								NII	(n)	NII	(n)	NII	0.08	(n)	Narajole.		
								1	(n)	0.32	(n)	0.32	1.21	(n)	Kolaghat (Dainan).		
								NII	(n)	NII	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	Balichak.		
								1	2.0	0.22	1.21	0.22	0.58	1.79	Jhargram.		
								0.08	2	1.7	0.93	1.21	0.61	1.82	Serampore	Hooghly	
									2	1.7	1.22	1.07	1.08	1.62	Hooghly.		
															Arambagh.		
								2	1.7	1.93	1.11	1.45	2.34	1.73	Howrah	Howrah	
								NII	1.8	NII	1.44	NII	0.87	2.27	Mohesreka.		
								1	1.8	3.85	1.11	3.85	4.42	1.68	Ulabaria.		
								2	1.8	2.00	1.49	1.85	2.00	2.14	Amta.		
								NII	1.5	0.03	0.58	0.06	1.66	0.99	Boalia	Boalia	

(n) Not ascertained.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rajshahi —contd.	Malda	Malda ...	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gazol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Silganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gomastapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca.	Dacca	Nawabganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Manshiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narsingdi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	Manikganj ...	...	...	...	...	0.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Joydebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kapasia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kishorganj ...	...	0.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Atia (Tangail) ...	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong.	Faridpur	Sarisabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Netrokona ...	...	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pingna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bakarganj	Dorgapur ...	...	...	...	...	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sherpur (Touen) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dewanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nalitabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Faridpur (Goalundo) ...	...	...	...	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Haridaspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Takerhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhauga ...	...	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pangsa ...	...	...	...	...	0.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tippera	Baliakandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhusna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Falong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patnakhali ...	...	0.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barguna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Pharap ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burisal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gahradia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Daulatkhana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhali	Bauphal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cox's Bazar ...	...	0.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong ...	...	0.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kutubdia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Satkania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Kodala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mirsarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Comilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Brahmanbaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	Ramchandrapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nasiragar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Daudkandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kasba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Laksam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Renamati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Baudarban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barkal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mahachari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lama ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tripura State	Ramgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Manikseri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dighinala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Agartala ...	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cooch Behar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong.	Cooch Behar	Dinohata ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cooch Behar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mickilganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mathabhangra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fulbaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	(Tufan-ganj).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
	
	
	

* Returns not received.

Dacca, the 16th March 1926.

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1926—concl'd.

11	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st December 1925 to 28th February 1926.	Normal rainfall from 1st December 1925 to 28th February 1926.	Station.	District.	Division.	
								Nil	1.7	0.03	0.84	0.03	0.24	1.44	Malda ...	Malda ...	Rajshahi—concl'd.	
								Nil	1.7	Nil	0.78	Nil	0.04	1.26	Chanchal.			
								Nil	1.6	Nil	0.72	Nil	0.51	1.07	Gazol.			
								Nil	1.4	Nil	0.75	Nil	0.13	1.41	Sibganj.			
								Nil	1.7	Nil	0.93	Nil	Nil	1.26	Gumastapur.			
								Nil	1.8	Nil	0.70	Nil	0.55	1.15	Nawabganj.			
								Nil	2.1	Nil	1.30	Nil	0.74	1.97	Munshiganj	Dacca...	Dacca.	
						1.00		1	1.9	1.00	1.25	1.00	1.59	1.76	Dacca.			
								Nil	1.7	Nil	1.07	Nil	0.43	1.45	Nawabganj			
								Nil	2.0	Nil	1.40	Nil	0.41	1.89	Narayanganj.			
0.03								1	1.8	0.39	0.95	0.36	0.88	1.40	Narsingdi.			
								1	1.9	0.14	1.18	0.14	0.84	1.72	Manikganj.			
								Nil	1.6	Nil	1.02	Nil	0.03	1.51	Joydebpur.			
0.01								Nil	1.4	0.01	0.54	0.01	0.29	0.98	Kapasia.			
								1	1.9	0.27	0.92	0.27	0.65	1.64	Kishorganj	Mymensingh...		
				0.01				Nil	1.7	0.04	0.93	0.03	0.11	1.42	Atia (Tangail).			
								Nil	1.4	Nil	0.72	Nil	0.32	1.15	Sarisaibari.			
								Nil	1.7	Nil	0.94	Nil	0.66	1.34	Mymensingh.			
								Nil	1.5	Nil	0.88	Nil	0.51	1.38	Jamulpur.			
								Nil	1.9	0.04	0.97	0.04	0.62	1.38	Netrokona.			
								Nil	1.2	Nil	0.84	Nil	Nil	0.98	Pingna.			
								1	1.7	0.25	0.80	0.25	0.95	1.19	Durgapur.			
								Nil	1.4	Nil	0.73	Nil	Nil	1.12	Sherpur (Touen).			
								Nil	1.1	Nil	0.56	Nil	Nil	0.67	Dewanganj.			
								Nil	1.3	Nil	0.59	Nil	0.25	0.89	Nalitabari.			
								Nil	1.8	Nil	1.08	Nil	0.47	1.71	Madaripur	Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	
						0.03		Nil	2.2	0.05	1.32	0.03	0.68	1.89	Faridpur.			
						0.04		Nil	1.9	0.04	1.21	0.04	0.76	1.72	Rajbari			
								Nil	1.9	Nil	1.02	Nil	0.47	1.51	(Gaulundo).			
								Nil	1.4	0.04	0.88	0.04	0.56	1.37	Haridaspur.			
								Nil	2.0	0.04	0.80	0.04	0.29	1.12	Takerhat.			
						0.09		1	2.1	0.26	0.91	0.17	1.12	1.33	Bhauga.			
								Nil	2.1	Nil	1.33	Nil	0.93	2.00	Haliakandi.			
								Nil	2.5	Nil	1.24	Nil	1.35	1.72	Blusna.			
								Nil	2.5	Nil	1.40	Nil	0.75	1.98	Palong.			
								1	1.8	0.55	1.40	0.51	1.65	2.36	Patuakhali	Bakarganj ...	Bakarganj ...	
						0.18		3	1.7	1.08	1.34	0.50	1.08	1.83	Barguna.			
								1	1.8	0.23	1.28	0.23	0.37	2.03	Pirozpur.			
0.06								Nil	1.9	0.08	1.05	0.06	1.05	1.85	Barisal.			
								1	1.8	...	1.04	...	...	1.42	Gaurmadi.	
								1	1.7	0.30	0.92	0.30	0.64	1.58	Boha.			
								2	1.9	0.79	0.94	0.60	1.26	1.43	Daulatkhan.			
0.02								Nil	1.7	0.02	1.00	0.02	0.32	1.80	Banphal.			
								1	0.7	0.18	0.37	0.18	0.60	1.09	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong ...		Chittagong.
				0.30				2	1.3	0.33	1.03	0.30	0.85	2.01	Chittagong.			
								Nil	1.0	Nil	0.65	Nil	Nil	1.61	Kutubdia.			
									0.7	...	0.40	...	...	1.60	Satkania.	
			0.04					Nil	1.5	0.04	0.79	0.04	0.60	1.65	Kodala.			
0.06			0.20					2	1.7	0.35	0.82	0.20	0.49	1.38	Mirsari.			
								2	2.0	1.12	1.08	0.70	1.42	1.81	Comilla ...	Tippera ...		
								Nil	2.2	Nil	1.09	Nil	0.12	1.75	Chandpur.			
								0.30	1	2.1	0.80	1.19	0.30	0.83	1.91	Brahmanbaria.		
						0.51		2	1.6	0.61	1.01	0.51	1.03	1.34	Ramchandrapur.			
								0.23	2	1.9	0.73	1.02	0.50	0.72	1.52	Nasirnagar.		
						0.02		Nil	1.5	0.06	1.05	0.04	0.59	1.52	Daudkandi.			
								0.99	1	1.6	0.99	0.97	0.99	1.22	1.44	Kasba.		
						0.47		1	1.9	0.47	1.21	0.47	0.47	1.87	Laksam.			
								1	1.8	0.89	1.07	0.81	1.13	1.83	Noakhali	Noakhali ...	Chittagong.	
0.04				0.81				2	1.7	0.62	0.97	0.43	0.73	1.82	Feni.			
0.14				0.03		0.43		Nil	1.4	Nil	0.87	Nil	0.36	1.57	Haripur.			
								Nil	1.5	Nil	1.02	Nil	0.25	1.49	Ramganj.			
								2	1.7	1.12	0.95	0.65	1.41	1.47	Ohhagainaya.			
0.65						0.47		1	1.8	1.72	1.01	1.72	2.04	1.55	Hatiya			
1.72								1	1.7	...	1.05	...	Nil	1.49	Lakhimpur.			
								2	1.7	1.44	1.04	1.17	1.94	1.92	Rangamati	Chittagong Hill Tracts.		
				1.17				Nil	1.1	0.66	0.64	0.06	0.11	1.22	Bandarban.			
								2	1.1	2.10	0.93	1.40	2.56	1.72	Barkal.			
0.23				0.70				3	0.7	1.26	0.49	0.62	1.46	0.57	Mahabbari.			
								Nil	0.7	Nil	0.86	Nil	0.14	0.98	Lama.			
0.56				0.22				3	6.7	1.60	0.55	0.82	3.12	0.64	Ramgarh.			
1.39				0.87				3	(n)	2.40	(n)	1.39	2.40	(n)	Manikseri.			
				0.11		0.12		4	(n)	2.01	(n)	1.33	2.34	(n)	Dighinola.			
								1.10	3	1.7	1.29	1.24	1.10	1.69	1.37	Agartala	Tripura State	Cooch Behar...
								Nil	1.5	Nil	0.66	Nil	1.05	1.17	Dinbata ...			
								Nil	1.5	Nil	0.64	Nil	0.18	1.04	Cooch Behar.			
								Nil	1.4	...	0.79	...	...	1.19	Mickliganj.	
								Nil	1.6	Nil	0.67	Nil	0.42	1.03	Mathabanga.			
								Nil	1.7	Nil	0.81	Nil	0.62	1.25	Fulbaria (Jufanganj).			

(n) Not ascertained.

J. C. ROY, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Vital statistics of Towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 6th March 1926.

District.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1921.			Births registered.		Deaths registered.														Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding week of the previous year.							
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever.	Kala-azar.	Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Calcutta	...	1	Calcutta	724,248	355,016	1,077,264	376	21	45	...	23	7	11	...	14	58	36	8	10	77	50	42	15	2	235	363	269	637	507	393	900	
Bardwan	...	2	Asansol Mining Settlement.	176,814	152,539	329,353	124	...	5	6	...	2	7	2	10	...	10	44	43	38	86	58	51	109
Howrah	...	3	Howrah	128,472	66,829	195,301	96	5	5	10	...	9	...	...	3	10	5	9	...	16	3	11	1	3	29	62	52	114	79	66	145
Dacca	...	4	Dacca	67,333	52,117	119,450	58	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	16	2	...	...	9	3	2	...	...	20	26	22	48	44	29	73
24-Parganas	...	5	Bhatpara	46,723	19,886	66,609	18	...	5	2	1	5	7	6	13	21	15	36
		6	Tilagarh	36,533	15,918	52,451	16	13	1	3	8	9	17	9	8	17

A. D. STEWART, MAJOR, I.M.S., Director of Public Health, Bengal (offg.).

CALCUTTA, the 13th March 1926.

BOARD OF REVENUE, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION—No. 2527Misc.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1926.

THE price-lists of staple food-crops in the local areas of Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), for the period from 1st October to 31st December 1925, having been approved by the Board of Revenue, Bengal, are published for general information.

By order of the Board of Revenue, Bengal,

F. W. ROBERTSON,

Secretary.

Price-list (retail) of Staple Food-Crops in the local areas of Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), for three months from October to December 1925.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Local areas.	Marts at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st December 1925.
					October.	November.	December.	
Burdwan.	Subdivision—				S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
	Sadar ...	Burdwan Nutun-ganj.	Rice ...	Last day of every month ...	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 9
	Asansol ...	Raniganj ...	Do. ...	27th of every month ...	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 5
	Katwa ...	Katwa ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 9	5 9	6 4	5 12
	Kalna ...	Kalna ...	Do. ...	28th of every month ...	5 0	5 1	5 0	5 0
	Sadar ...	Suri ...	Do. ...	Last day of every month ...	5 8	6 0	6 0	5 13
	Rampur Hât... Rampur Hât ...	Rampur Hât ...	Do. ...	Last Monday or Friday of every month.	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Sadar ...	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Last day of every month ...	6 4	7 0	6 4	6 8
	Vishnupur ...	Vishnupur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 8	5 5	6 0	5 9
	Sadar ...	Colonelgola and School Bazar, town Midnapore.	Do. ...	Do. ...	6 0	6 8	7 0	6 8
	Jhargram ...	Jhargram ...	Do. ...	First Sunday of each month ...	6 0	6 8	7 8	6 10
	Ghatal ...	Ghatal Municipal Market.	Do. ...	27th of every month ...	5 4	6 2	5 14	5 12
	Tamluk ...	Tamluk Bazar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 13	5 4	5 4	5 6
	Contai ...	Kantanala Bazar, town Contai.	Do. ...	Last market day, i.e., last Sunday or Thursday, whichever is nearer to the last day of every month.	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 2
	Sadar ...	Hooghly ...	Do. ...	Last Thursday of every month.	5 5	5 1	5 3	5 3
Hooghly.	Serampore ...	Serampore ...	Do. ...	First or last Saturday of every month.	5 12	5 4	5 4	5 6
	Arambagh ...	Arambagh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 8	6 8	6 8	6 2
	Sadar ...	Ramkristopur ...	Do. ...	Last day of every month ...	6 8	6 8	6 10	6 8
	Uluberia ...	Uluberia ...	Do. ...	Last Saturday of every month.	5 4	5 8	5 12	5 8

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
24 Parganas.	Subdivision—							
	Sadar ...	Chetla Hât ...	Rice ...	Last Wednesday of every month.	5 8	6 0	6 0	5 13
	Barasat and Barrackpore.	Barasat ...	Do. ...	Last market day which immediately precedes the last Saturday of every month.	5 8	5 0	5 0	5 2
	Diamond Harbour.	Magrahat ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 15	5 1	6 1	5 11
	Basirhat ...	Baduria ...	Do. ...	Second Tuesday of every month.	5 3	5 4	5 7	5 4

PRESIDENCY DIVISION—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Local areas.	Markets at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st December 1925.
					October.	November.	December.	
					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Nadia.	Subdivision—							
	Sadar ...	Goari ...	Rice ...	Last day of every month ...	5 10	6 1	6 6	6 0
	Ranaghat ...	Ranaghat ...	Do. ...	28th of every month ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Meherpur ...	Meherpur Kali-bazar.	Do. ...	Last Monday of every month	6 0	5 0	5 8	5 8
	Chuadanga ...	Chuadanga ...	Do. ...	Saturday immediately preceding the 28th of every month.	5 11	5 11	6 2	5 13
Murshidabad.	Kushtia ...	Bahadurkhali ...	Do. ...	28th of every month ...	5 0	5 8	5 8	5 5
	Sadar ...	Berhampore Khagra.	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 15	6 2	5 12	5 15
	Lalbagh ...	Jiaganj ...	Do. ...	First Monday of every month	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 1
	Kandi ...	Kandi ...	Do. ...	The last market day before the 28th of every month.	6 12	7 0	6 8	6 12
	Jangipur ...	Raghunathganj	Do. ...	Do. ...	6 12	7 4	6 12	6 14
Jessore.	Sadar ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Monday or Friday falling on or next before the last day of every month.	5 10	6 0	6 0	5 14
	Narail ...	Rupganj ...	Do. ...	Sunday or Thursday falling on or next before the 28th of every month, except February, in which the Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 26th.	4 11	5 14	5 13	5 7
	Magura ...	Magura ...	Do. ...	Thursday or Sunday falling on or next before the 28th of every month, except February, in which the Thursday falling on or next before the 26th.	5 0	4 8	5 8	5 0
	Jhenida ...	Jhenida ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 4	5 10	6 0	5 10
	Bongaon ...	Bongaon ...	Do. ...	Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 28th of every month, except February, in which the Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 26th.	5 5	5 5	5 14	5 8
Khulna.	Sadar ...	Khulna Bazar (alias Saheberhat).	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	5 0	5 12	6 2	5 10
	Satkhira ...	Satkhira Bazar (alias Pranshire).	Do. ...	28th of every month, except February, when the price will be taken on the 26th.	4 15	5 0	5 7	5 2
	Bagerhat ...	Bagerhat ...	Do. ...	Sunday falling on or before the 28th of every month, except February, when the price will be taken on the Sunday falling on or before the 26th.	5 0	5 0	5 5	5 1

DACCA DIVISION.

					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Dacca.	Subdivision—							
	Narayanganj	Narayanganj Bazar.	Rice ...	Last market day before the 13th of every month.	5 0	5 0	5 10	5 3
	Sadar ...	Dacca Town Imamganj Bazar.	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	5 1	5 4	5 5	5 3
	Manikganj ...	Dasora Bazar ...	Do. ...	Market day falling on or immediately before the 28th of every month.	4 12	5 0	5 0	4 14
	Munshiganj ...	Munshirhat ...	Do. ...	Last Sunday of every month	5 4	5 4	5 5	5 4

DACCA DIVISION—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Local areas.	Markets at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st December 1925.
					October.	November.	December.	
					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Mymensingh.	Subdivision—Jamalpur ...	Raiganj ...	Rice ...	Last market day of the 3rd week of every month.	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 5
	Tangail ...	Kagmari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 1
	Netrakona ...	Netrakona ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 8	6 6	6 6	5 12
	Sadar ...	Nasirabad ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 0	5 5	5 12	5 5
	Kishorganj ...	Kishorganj ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 10	5 0	5 8	5 0
Faridpur.	Sadar ...	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	4 8	4 12	6 0	5 1
	Madaripur ...	Madaripur ...	Do. ...	On the market day preceding the 28th of every month.	5 0	5 4	5 12	5 5
	Goalundo ...	Rajbari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
	Gopalganj ...	Gopalganj ...	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	5 4	5 0	6 4	5 8
Bakarganj.	Patuakhali ...	Patuakhali ...	Do. ...	Last market day preceding the last day of every month.	4 10	4 12	4 14	4 12
	Pirojpur ...	Pirojpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 14	5 0	6 4	5 6
	Sadar ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Last day of every month ...	5 4	5 0	6 0	5 6
	Dakhin Shahbazpur.	Bhola Hât ...	Do. ...	Last market day preceding the last day of every month.	4 14	5 0	5 0	4 15

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Tippera.	Subdivision—Brahmanbaria	Brahmanbaria ...	Rice ...	Market day immediately preceding the 28th of every month.	4 9	5 0	5 4	4 15
	Sadar ...	Rajganja Bazar, Comilla.	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	5 8	5 11	6 5	5 13
	Chandpur ...	Chandpur Old Bazar.	Do. ...	Market day immediately preceding the 28th of every month.	4 11	4 12	5 0	4 13
Nonkhali.	Sadar ...	Kalitara Hât ...	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	5 10	5 8	6 5	5 13
	Feni ...	Feni Bazar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 8	5 8	6 0	5 10
Chittagong.	Sadar ...	Buxi Hât ...	Do. ...	Last Saturday of every month	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 2
	Cox's Bazar ...	Cox's Bazar ...	Do. ...	Friday immediately preceding the 26th, or the 26th if that day happens to be a Friday.	5 0	5 8	5 8	5 5

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Rajshahi.	Subdivision—Sadar ...	Saheb Bazar ...	Rice ...	Last day of every month ...	6 0	5 10	5 14	5 13
	Naogaon ...	Naogaon ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 4	5 8	6 4	5 12
	Nator ...	Nator ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 14	5 10	5 10	5 6
	Sadar ...	Railway Bazar Hât.	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	5 10	6 0	6 9	6 1
Dinajpur.	Thakurgaon ...	Lahirihat ...	Do. ...	.....	6 12	6 6	6 12	6 10
	Balurghat ...	Balurghat ...	Do. ...	.....	5 14	5 12	7 0	6 3
Jalpai-guri.	Alipur Duars ...	Alipur Duars ...	Do. ...	.....	4 8	4 8	6 0	5 0
	Sadar ...	Dinbazar ...	Do. ...	15th of every month ...	5 2	4 8	5 0	4 14

RAJSHAHI DIVISION—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Local areas.	Markets at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st December 1925.
					October.	November.	December.	
					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Rangpur.	Subdivision—Sadar ...	Nawabganj Chaliaamad, Rangpur.	Rice ...	Last Wednesday or Saturday, whichever may be close to the last day of every month.	5 10	5 5	5 14	5 9
	Nilphamari ...	Sagarmacha ...	Do. ...	Last Wednesday or Sunday, whichever may be close to the 28th of every month.	5 0	5 4	6 8	5 9
	Kurigram ...	Kurigram ...	Do. ...	Last Saturday or Tuesday next to the 28th of every month.	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 5
	Gaibandha ...	Gaibandha Bazar	Do. ...	27th of every month ...	5 0	5 8	5 12	5 6
Bogra	District of Bogra	Kalitala Hât ...	Do. ...	Last Sunday of every month.	5 1	5 10	6 0	5 9
Pabna.	Subdivision—Sadar ...	Pabna Bazar ...	Do. ...	15th of every month ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Serajganj ...	Fariapati at Serajganj.	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 12	4 12	5 0	4 13
Malda	District of Malda	Balia Nawabganj	Do. ...	Second Wednesday of every month.	5 15	6 0	6 4	6 1

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the river Ganges at Rampur Boalia for the week ending the 13th March 1926,

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero of gauge.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1926.					
7th March	... 7 A.M.	35.75	35.75	37.05	P. W. D. datum 6.25 feet above Kidderpur old dock sill.
8th "	... 7 "	35.75	35.75	36.95	
9th "	... 7 "	35.70	35.70	36.90	B. M. on Rajshahi College step 64.73.
10th "	... 7 "	35.75	35.75	36.80	
11th "	... 7 "	35.75	35.75	36.95	
12th "	... 7 "	35.75	35.75	36.85	Value of zero of gauge = —0.00 P. W. D.
13th "	... 7 "	35.75	35.75	36.75	

		Old value.	According to P. W. D. datum.
The previous year's	Highest water-level	... on 18th August 1924	... 61.35
Do.	Do.	... on 16th September 1925	... 61.45
Do.	Lowest	... on 15th April 1925	... 35.80
Record	Highest	... 69.25 on 26th August 1879	... 64.44
Do.	Do.	... 69.08 on 9th September 1885	... 64.27
Do.	Do.	... 68.30 on 25th August 1906	... 63.47
Do.	Do.	... 68.21 on 26th August 1890	... 63.40
Do.	Lowest	... 37.63 on 25th April 1884	... 32.82
Do.	Do.	... 38.13 on 14th and 15th April 1883	... 33.32
Do.	Do.	... 39.02 on 21st and 22nd April 1897	... 34.21
Do.	Do.	... 39.28 on 6th and 7th May 1908	... 34.47
Do.	Do.	... on 9th May 1922	... 34.70

N.B.—The gauge-readings commenced from the 1st August 1887.

J. F. RUSSELL, *Subdivisional Officer,*

I. D., Rajshahi.

RAMPUR BOALIA, the 13th March 1926.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending the 13th March 1926.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date of last year.	Remarks.
1926.					
7th March	... 7 A.M.	6.5	6.5	6.8	Zero is placed at mean sea-level.
8th "	... 7 "	6.4	6.4	6.9	
9th "	... 7 "	6.2	6.2	7.1	The bench-mark for this gauge is marked on a pucca base between passenger ghat and Chandpur ghat at Goalundo.
10th "	... 7 "	6.1	6.1	7.3	
11th "	... 7 "	6.1	6.1	7.9	
12th "	... 7 "	6.3	6.3	7.8	
13th "	... 7 "	6.1	6.1	7.8	

The gauge-readings commenced from 3rd October 1904.

Height water-level of the year	...	... 26.7 on 23rd and 24th August 1924.
Lowest water-level of the year	...	... 25.75 on 28th August 1906 and 25.66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and 1st to 3rd September 1883.
Highest recorded flood	...	...
Previous highest recorded flood	...	...
Lowest recorded water-level	...	... 5.8 on 17th February 1924.
Previous recorded low water-level	...	... 1.0 on 8th February 1914

C. H. DE, for *Subdivisional Officer,*

P. W. D., Faridpur.

FARIDPUR, the 15th March 1926.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

Statement showing heights above P. W. D. datum and low water in the rivers Ganges, reading of each gauge above P. W. D. datum

RIVER GANGES.											
Date.	Mirzapur. Zero of gauge is 200'00 ft. above P. W. D. datum.			Benares. Zero of gauge is 196'80 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		Buxar. Zero of gauge is 167'55 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		Dinapore. Zero of gauge is 134'00 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		Monghyr. Zero of gauge is at P. W. D. datum.	
	Distance in miles.	From Allahabad, 86.		From Allahabad, 134.	From Mirzapur, 48.	From Benares, 90.		From Benares, 177.	From Buxar, 87.	From Benares, 287.	From Dinapore, 110.
		2nd September 1916. 265'97 ft.		2nd September 1916. 244'30 ft.		3rd and 4th September 1916. 200'80 ft.		5th September 1901. 169'73 ft.		8th September 1901. 128'19 ft.	
		28th June 1897. 187'30 ft.		1st May 1877. 182'80 ft.		10th to 14th May 1914. 159'30 ft.		20th April 1912. 135'15 ft.		29th April to 6th May 1914. 94'59 ft.	
		Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1st	...	15'33	215'33	2'08	198'88	3'50	171'05	8'00	142'00	104'30	104'30
2nd	...	15'25	215'25	1'92	198'72	3'42	170'97	7'90	141'90	104'20	104'20
3rd	...	15'25	215'25	1'83	198'63	3'33	170'88	7'70	141'70	104'10	104'10
4th	...	15'17	215'17	1'83	198'63	3'17	170'72	7'70	141'70	104'00	104'00
5th	...	15'08	215'08	1'83	198'63	3'17	170'72	7'60	141'60	104'00	104'00
6th	...	14'96	214'96	1'83	198'63	3'08	170'63	7'60	141'60	104'00	104'00
7th	...	14'83	214'83	1'75	198'55	3'08	170'63	7'50	141'50	103'90	103'90
8th	...	14'67	214'67	1'75	198'55	3'08	170'63	7'40	141'40	104'00	104'00
9th	...	14'50	214'50	1'67	198'47	3'08	170'63	7'40	141'40	103'90	103'90
10th	...	14'37	214'37	1'67	198'47	3'00	170'55	7'30	141'30	103'60	103'60
11th	...	14'29	214'29	1'67	198'47	3'00	170'55	7'20	141'20	103'50	103'50
12th	...	14'21	214'21	1'67	198'47	2'92	170'47	7'00	141'00	103'40	103'40
13th	...	14'12	214'12	1'67	198'47	2'83	170'38	6'90	140'50	103'30	103'30
14th	...	14'00	214'00	1'58	198'38	2'83	170'38	6'80	140'80	103'20	103'20
15th	...	13'87	213'87	1'58	198'38	2'75	170'30	6'70	140'70	103'10	103'10
16th	...	13'71	213'71	1'58	198'38	2'67	170'22	6'70	140'70	103'00	103'00
17th	...	13'58	213'58	1'58	198'38	2'67	170'22	6'70	140'70	103'00	100'00
18th	...	13'42	213'42	1'58	198'38	2'58	170'13	6'60	140'60	103'00	103'00
19th	...	13'25	213'25	1'50	198'30	2'58	170'13	6'50	140'50	102'90	102'90
20th	...	13'17	213'17	1'42	198'22	2'50	170'05	6'50	140'50	102'80	102'80
21st	...	13'08	213'08	1'33	198'13	2'50	170'05	6'40	140'40	102'70	102'70
22nd	...	13'04	213'04	1'25	198'05	2'50	170'05	6'30	140'30	102'70	102'70
23rd	...	13'00	213'00	1'17	197'97	2'50	170'05	6'30	140'30	102'60	102'60
24th	...	12'92	212'92	1'08	197'88	2'33	169'88	6'30	140'30	102'60	102'60
25th	...	12'87	212'87	1'00	197'80	2'33	169'88	6'20	140'20	102'50	102'50
26th	...	12'83	212'83	0'92	197'72	2'25	169'80	6'20	140'20	102'50	102'50
27th	...	12'75	212'75	0'92	197'72	2'25	169'80	6'10	140'10	102'40	102'40
28th	...	12'71	212'71	0'83	197'63	2'08	169'63	6'00	140'00	102'30	102'30
29th	...	12'71	212'71	0'83	197'63	2'00	169'55	6'00	140'00	102'20	102'20
30th	...	12'67	212'67	0'83	197'63	2'00	169'55	5'90	139'90	102'10	102'10
31st	...	12'58	212'58	0'75	197'55	2'00	169'55	5'90	139'90	102'00	102'00

Note—(a) From the 1st December 1925 the value of zero of the
(b) Ditto ditto

The 20th March 1926.

BENGAL.

Shagrirathi, Jalangi and Brahmaputra for the month of December 1925, and the highest as well as the lowest gauge reading since 1875.

Rajmahal. Zero of gauge is at P. W. D. datum.		Rampur-Boalia. Zero of gauge is 0.22 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		Goalando. Zero of gauge is 1.409 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		RIVER BUAGI- RATHI. (a) Berhampore Zero of gauge is 1.509 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		RIVER JALANGI. (b) Swarupganj. Zero of gauge is 2.279 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		RIVER BRAHMA- PUTRA. Gauhati. Zero of gauge is 136.958 ft. above P. W. D. datum.	
From Benares, 407.	From Monghyr, 120.	From Benares, 471.	From Rajmahal, 64.	From Benares, 591.	From Rampur- Boalia, 120.						
15th August 1913. 89.67 ft.		26th August 1879. 64.439 ft.		28th August 1906 and 14th September 1916. 30.646 ft.		14th August 1890. 63.459 ft.		25th September 1900. 36.539 ft.		24th August 1908. 167.53 ft.	
23rd & 24th May 1924. 67.50 ft.		23rd April 1886. 32.819 ft.		28th March 1910. 7.146 ft.		19th to 24th April 1917. 33.909 ft.		28th March 1915. 3.639 ft.		9th February 1888. 128.68 ft.	
Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
63.85	63.85	40.25	40.03	11.60	13.009	34.85	36.359	4.62	6.899	2.00	138.958
63.75	63.75	40.15	39.93	11.50	12.909	34.85	36.359	4.61	6.889	2.00	138.958
63.65	63.65	40.05	39.83	11.40	12.809	34.80	36.309	4.42	6.699	2.00	138.958
63.50	63.50	39.95	39.73	11.30	12.709	34.80	36.309	4.24	6.519	1.90	138.858
63.30	63.30	39.85	39.63	11.10	12.509	34.80	36.309	4.23	6.509	1.70	138.658
63.20	63.20	39.80	39.58	11.00	12.409	34.75	36.259	4.02	6.299	1.60	138.558
63.10	63.10	39.75	39.53	10.80	12.209	34.75	36.259	4.01	6.289	1.50	138.458
63.00	63.00	39.70	39.48	10.60	12.009	34.65	36.159	3.98	6.259	1.40	138.358
62.95	62.95	39.65	39.43	10.40	11.809	34.65	36.159	3.91	6.189	1.30	138.258
62.75	62.75	39.60	39.38	10.30	11.709	34.60	36.109	3.86	6.139	1.30	138.258
62.65	62.65	39.50	39.28	10.10	11.509	34.60	36.109	3.94	6.219	1.10	138.058
62.55	62.55	39.45	39.23	10.00	11.409	34.60	36.109	3.99	6.269	1.10	138.058
62.45	62.45	39.40	39.18	9.90	11.309	34.55	36.059	4.11	6.389	1.00	137.958
62.35	62.35	39.35	39.13	9.80	11.209	34.55	36.059	4.24	6.519	0.90	137.858
62.25	62.25	39.30	39.08	9.80	11.209	34.55	36.059	4.52	6.799	0.70	137.658
62.15	62.15	39.25	39.03	9.80	11.209	34.55	36.059	4.53	6.809	0.50	137.458
62.05	62.05	39.20	38.98	9.90	11.309	34.50	36.009	4.99	7.209	0.40	137.358
62.00	62.00	39.15	38.93	9.90	11.309	34.50	36.009	5.06	7.339	0.20	137.158
61.95	61.95	29.10	38.88	9.90	11.309	34.50	36.009	4.34	6.619	0.10	137.058
61.85	61.85	39.00	38.78	9.80	11.209	34.50	36.009	4.28	6.559	0.10	137.058
61.75	61.75	38.95	38.73	9.60	11.009	34.45	35.959	4.21	6.489	Below zero.	136.858
61.70	61.70	38.90	38.68	9.50	10.909	34.45	35.959	3.94	6.219	0.20	136.758
61.60	61.60	38.85	38.63	9.40	10.809	34.45	35.959	3.83	6.109	0.20	136.758
61.50	61.50	38.75	38.53	9.20	10.609	34.45	35.959	3.76	6.039	0.30	136.658
61.40	61.40	38.70	38.48	9.10	10.509	34.45	35.959	3.98	6.259	0.30	136.658
61.40	61.40	38.65	38.43	9.00	10.409	34.45	35.959	4.04	6.319	0.50	136.458
61.30	61.30	38.60	38.38	8.90	10.309	34.40	35.909	4.10	6.379	0.60	136.358
61.20	61.20	38.50	38.28	8.80	10.209	34.40	35.909	4.12	6.399	0.70	136.258
61.10	61.10	38.45	38.23	8.70	10.109	34.40	35.909	4.13	6.409	0.90	136.058
61.05	61.05	38.40	38.18	8.70	10.109	34.40	35.909	4.14	6.419	0.90	136.058
61.05	61.05	38.35	38.13	8.70	10.109	34.40	35.909	3.57	5.849	1.00	135.958

Berhampore gauge is 1.509 ft. above P. W. D. datum.

Swarupganj gauge is 2.279 ditto.

C. ADDAMS WILLIAMS,

Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Irrigation Department.

Statement showing the gauge-readings at Dacca Water-works on the river Buriganga for the week ending the 13th March 1926.

Date.	At highest water.		At lowest water.		Commencement of—		Remarks.	
	Time.	Readings.	Time.	Readings.	Ebb tide.	Flow tide.		
1926.							7 A.M.	5 P.M.
7th March ...	Dark.		12-0	3.4	...	12-7	4.3	4.3
8th " ...	6-5	4.5	12-40	3.1	6-15	12-50	4.2	3.7
9th " ...	6-50	4.1	13-25	2.7	7-0	13-33	4.1	3.2
10th " ...	7-35	3.95	14-10	2.6	7-47	14-22	3.8	2.9
11th " ...	8-25	3.8	14-50	2.45	8-38	15-0	3.6	2.7
12th " ...	9-20	4.5	15-45	3.0	9-30	15-50	3.8	3.25
13th " ...	10-15	5.3	16-35	3.7	10-30	16-40	4.15	3.3

Notable high and low water levels of previous years.

High.			Low.		
27th August 1906	...	70.5	23rd February 1907	...	51.06
5th September 1909	...	66.86	18th " 1908	...	51.06
10th August 1910	...	69.86	12th March 1912	...	51.06
1st " 1911	...	68.46	6th " 1914	...	50.60
13th " 1912	...	67.16	22nd February 1915	...	50.30
31st " 1915	...	69.7	15th " 1916	...	50.60
8th " 1916	...	68.1	3rd March 1917	...	51.0
12th " 1917	...	67.1	21st February 1918	...	51.40
13th " 1918	...	69.12	26th " 1919	...	50.4
2nd " 1919	...	66.8	18th " 1920	...	50.9
8th September 1920	...	66.9	19th " 1921	...	50.9
28th July 1921	...	68.4	8th March 1922	...	51.05
10th August 1922	...	68.00	14th " 1923	...	50.8
31st July 1923	...	66.15	16th February 1924	...	50.50
29th August 1924	...	68.82			

N.B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca water-works = - 48.51 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

S. C. MAZUMDAR, *Executive Engineer,*
Khulna Division.

CALCUTTA, the 20th March 1926.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1926.

SUPPLEMENT.

Official Papers.

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LIBERALITY OF BABU SASHI BHUSHAN RUDRA, OF IRPHALA, IN THE DISTRICT OF MIDNAPORE.

No. 898Medl., dated Calcutta, the 22nd March 1926.

From—J. G. DRUMMOND, ESQ., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal
Local Self-Government Department (officiating),

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

With reference to your letter No. 551L.S.-G., dated the 8th March 1926, in which you report that Babu Sashi Bhushan Rudra, of Irphala, in the district of Midnapore, has made a donation of Rs. 25,000 to the Midnapore District Board for the maintenance of the Ram Prosad Rudra Charitable Dispensary at Irphala, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to convey to the donor the thanks of Government for his liberality and public spirit.

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL, FOR THE YEAR 1924-25.**

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Agriculture.

CALCUTTA, THE 15TH MARCH 1926.

RESOLUTION—No. 1309.

READ—

The report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture, Bengal,
for the year 1924-25.

1. **Administration.**—Mr. Finlow was in charge of the Department throughout the year. He was confirmed as Director of Agriculture on the retirement of Mr. G. Evans on the 17th February 1925. Mr. McLean was appointed to be Assistant Director of Agriculture with effect from the 27th May 1925. Owing to the embargo placed on recruitment to the Indian Agricultural Service pending orders on the recommendations of the Lee Commission for the provincialization of the service and the stoppage of officiating appointment to that service, the post of Second Economic Botanist was not filled on the expiry of the term of officiating appointment of Mr. Dwijadas Datta, Superintendent of Agriculture, on 30th June 1925. In view of the importance of the work under investigation by this officer, Government have decided that he should continue to do the work of the Second Economic Botanist.

2. **Agricultural education.**—Government trust that the Director of Agriculture will take every possible step to make the Secondary Agricultural School at the Dacca Farm more popular and to attract a sufficient number of students to it.

With regard to higher agricultural education, it had been intended to start an Agricultural Institute at Dacca for the purpose of providing post-graduate training in advanced agriculture. It has now been decided to start, in the first place, an institution of the Agricultural College type with adequate provision for practical training and to add a post-graduate section in due course. It is hoped to secure the co-operation of the Dacca University in the teaching of subjects relating to pure science. As soon as the scheme has been revised on these lines, an attempt will be made to provide the necessary funds.

The scheme for agricultural education in schools on the Punjab lines referred to in the report is still under consideration.

3. **Research and experiment.**—Important experiments continued to be carried on in the Fibres, Botanical and Chemical Sections. In the Fibres Section jute continues to receive special attention. The work on the new race of jute D. 27, which appears to be at least equal in yield to the previous departmental selections and even superior to them in quality, is still in progress. An interesting investigation is also being made with a view to determine whether variety or environment is the main factor affecting the quality of fibre. Work on other fibres such as sunn hemp, rhea, sisal, etc., is still in progress.

The departmental races of rice evolved in the Botanical Section are being extended in the localities suited to them. The main line of work now in progress in this section is the selection of races of rice suitable to the drier tracts of Western Bengal, and of improved strains of the *balam* paddy of Bakarganj. An improved race of transplanted paddy known as *dudshar*, which is nearly as heavy a yielder as *indrasail*, has made rapid progress in the Malda district.

In the Chemical Section important work is being carried on with sugarcane and tobacco. Yellow Tanna cane continues to spread rapidly. Over two lakhs of cuttings were distributed during the year under report. One of the Superintendents of Agriculture was placed under the Agricultural Chemist for special work on sugar as well as for assisting in the work of seed supply and demonstration. The new cane C. O. 213 did well at Dacca, Rajshahi and Berhampore.

The work on tobacco has now reached a definite stage and a programme of expansion has been laid down for the province. Demonstrations of tobacco cultivation have been attended with promising results, especially in the Eastern Circle, and the demand for departmental tobacco seed has been far in excess of supply.

Experiments on flue curing of tobacco have yielded results of some commercial value by producing leaf of the desired colour and quality; and it is hoped that it will be possible in the near future to develop the industrial side of the work which has been taken by the Agricultural Chemist.

4. **Water-hyacinth.**—The problem of eradication of water-hyacinth continues to engage the special attention of Government. A series of experiments has been made with the Griffiths' spray on a small scale in different parts of the province as a result of which Government are not satisfied that the spray is an effective means of finally eradicating water-hyacinth from a given area. The experience gained indicates that man-handling is an essential part of any campaign against water-hyacinth on

a large scale and attention is now being directed to the collection of the data necessary for drawing up a scheme on these lines. The Irrigation Department have deputed Mr. E. A. Moore, Assistant Engineer, for this purpose with special reference to the clearance of water channels, and Babu Kalipada Maitra of the Bengal Civil Service, who has had considerable experience in the affected parts, has been placed on special duty to collect information and opinions as to the area and source of infection, the difficulties of dealing with it and the various conditions necessary to get concerted action against the pest. After these preliminaries have been completed, Government hope to be in a position to formulate a definite scheme of campaign. In the meantime investigations are in progress with a view to the economic utilization of the weed. Dr. P. Brühl of the Calcutta University has also undertaken research into certain aspects of the life history of the plant with the help of a grant from Government.

5. Improvement of the farming industry, agricultural stations and farms: Animal husbandry and fodder supply: Agricultural engineering and supply of improved seed, manure and implements.—The buildings on the new farm at Dinajpur are expected to be complete at the end of the current financial year. The buildings on the Mainaguri Farm in the Jalpaiguri district are under construction. Proceedings for the acquisition of land for the Malda Farm have been initiated, whilst proposals are on foot for the establishment of farms for the Nadia and the 24-Parganas districts.

The Kishoreganj Farm is run on a modified *barga* system, the actual cultivation being carried on by cultivators who are supplied with departmental seeds of paddy, jute and sugarcane on condition that they return an equal quantity after harvest in addition to the departmental share of the produce. This farm has been a conspicuous success both from the economic and demonstration points of view. It paid its way, and at the same time popularized the larger adoption of all departmentally improved crops in the local area. Another area of Khas Mahal land has been taken over at Jamalpur in the Mymensingh district for a similar purpose.

An important feature in the development of the farming industry is the growth of private farms conducted on up-to-date lines, especially in Northern Bengal, noteworthy among which is the Dayarampur Farm belonging to Kumar Sarat Kumar Roy of Dighapatiya. Other noteworthy farms are the Sultanpur (Birbhum) Farm belonging to Rai Abinash Chandra Banerjee Bahadur and the Mallick Agricultural Farm at Ranaghat belonging to Rai Kumud Nath Mallick Bahadur. The Court of Wards' farms mentioned by the Director of Agriculture also serve as useful demonstration centres to the cultivators.

In the year under report the standard of rejection for cows at the Rangpur Cattle Farm was raised to 2,500 lbs. per lactation period of 300 days. There has been an increased demand for bulls at Rangpur. Twelve bulls were sold during the year, about half the number being purchased by the Assam Agricultural Department. At the Dacca Farm the present policy is to evolve by selection and mating with pedigree bulls a herd of Sindhi cattle of superior milking strain: 75 per cent. of the cows at the farm have reached a standard of 2,000 lbs. of milk per lactation period and 14 female calves and 18 bull calves have been raised.

Whilst it is satisfactory to note the progress made in the work at Rangpur, the problem before the department now is to popularize the pedigree bulls evolved there and to multiply them. With a view to creating a demand, the Director of Agriculture has issued instructions for free service by the stud bulls maintained at the farms. Proposals for an advance in the direction are under consideration, but the problem has now reached a stage necessitating expert guidance and it is hoped to appoint a cattle-breeding expert this year.

Experiments with fodder crops are being made in the various farms. The main lines of work are to find their relative suitability as catch crops as well as cold weather crops when the fodder problem becomes acute. So far, encouraging results have been obtained with rheana (wild maize) and also a variety of *bajra* (*pennisetum typhoideum*). Amongst pulses cowpea has done well.

The problem of agricultural engineering chiefly from the point of view of improving the irrigation facilities in the highland tracts and popularising improved machinery and implements for agricultural purposes has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. A scheme for the appointment of an Agricultural Engineer for the purpose has been prepared and is awaiting the provision of funds.

Closely connected with the question of irrigation is the important problem of the preservation of the soil moisture in the rolling country in Western Bengal which is so essential for agricultural development but which has been seriously affected by erosion caused by reckless denudation of the forests for years past. This is also responsible for the heavy floods and the silting of rivers in the Burdwan Division. The whole question of remedying the evil is engaging attention.

6. Seed distribution.—During the year about 66 tons of departmentally improved jute seed were raised and sold for Rs. 58,000. The

sale was made through a private agency. The free distribution of jute seed in small packets to cultivators for the purpose of extension of departmental races in untapped areas through the agency of the panchayats was continued with satisfactory results. Under this system the cultivator is required not to cut the resulting crop until the seed is harvested.

Government will await with interest the result of the experiment of growing departmental paddies on cultivators' lands through the agency of village associations in selected centres in the Dacca and Malda districts.

7. Propaganda and dissemination of agricultural information.—The Governor in Council agrees with the Director of Agriculture that the District Officers are in a specially favourable position to exercise their influence in controlling the agricultural policy of their districts in the matter of propaganda and demonstration and in organizing work among non-officials through the medium of agricultural associations and co-operative societies. His Excellency in Council notes with satisfaction that several District Officers, notably those of Rangpur and Malda, evinced keen personal interest in the work of the Department within their respective districts during the year under report. It is hoped that the example of the good work done by the agricultural associations of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions will stimulate similar activities in other parts of the province. Government also hope that the Director of Agriculture and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies will work in close touch with each other so as to utilize co-operative societies as much as possible for the purpose of financing agricultural operations, marketing of agricultural produce and the introduction of improved seeds and manures and improved agricultural methods.

8. Sericulture.—In the year 1923 the Bengal Silk Committee was reconstituted on a popular basis, the silk-rearing and trade interests being represented on it. The main function of the Government nurseries continues to be the rearing of disease-free stock. The nurseries produced 17,380 *kahans* of seed cocoons and the receipts amounted to Rs. 75,275. Better manuring has resulted in an increased yield of mulberry leaf with the consequent reduction in the quantity of leaf purchased from outside sources.

The policy of the propagation of disease-free seed through the agency of selected rearers under departmental supervision has been attended with encouraging results. Ten new seed farms were started during the year, bringing the total number to 52 in the districts of Malda, Birbhum, Rajshahi and Murshidabad. The selected rearers are reported to have raised between 14,000 and 15,000 *kahans* or nearly as much as raised in the Government nurseries. The reelers' and rearers' co-operative societies in the several districts are reported to be doing good work.

The report makes mention of the progress made in the introduction of the silk-rearing industry amongst the *bhadralog* classes in the neighbourhood of Behala in the 24-Parganas with the assistance of Mr. S. N. Roy, M.L.C., who is a member of the society formed for the purpose. It is hoped that the interesting demonstration work, which is being carried on under Miss Cleghorn in the 24-Parganas district, will result in popularising sericulture as a profitable occupation to educated young men of the *bhadralog* class. At Mymensingh, the Central Co-operative Bank has taken up the work of rearing with a view to encouraging the development of sericulture in the district. Encouraging results have been obtained from the experimental plantation at the Dacca Farm. In the Bankura district good progress has been made towards the revival of the silk industry and steps have been taken for the establishment of a nursery at the Vishnupur subdivision of the district. A scheme for propaganda in the 24-Parganas and Malda districts on the lines indicated in the report is at present under the consideration of Government.

The education of the sons of rearers in improved sericultural practice continues to be imparted at the sericultural schools at Rajshahi and Berhampore. During the year nine passed students were granted rewards totalling Rs. 1,500 for the construction of model rearing houses. Owing to the high cost of materials and labour the existing scale of rewards at Rs. 250 has been found to be inadequate and it is proposed to raise its value to Rs. 400 as soon as funds are available. The primary schools at Piasbari, Amriti and Kumarpur, where children are taught the rudiments of sericulture are reported to be doing good work.

9. The Governor in Council acknowledges with pleasure the good work done by Mr. Finlow in the administration of the department. His thanks are also due to the district officers and non-official gentlemen who have rendered assistance towards the development of agriculture in the province.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. S. DUTT,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE REPORTS ON THE WORKING OF DISTRICT BOARDS
IN BENGAL DURING 1924-25.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Local Self-Government Department.

CALCUTTA, THE 4TH FEBRUARY, 1926.

RESOLUTION—No. 335 L.S.-G.

READ—

The reports of the Commissioners of Divisions on the working of District Boards in Bengal during the year 1924-25.

District Boards.—The total number of members increased from 663 to 676, the increase being due to the enlargement of the Birbhum and Jessore District Boards with an elective majority. The percentage of elected members in the Province rose from 57·5 to 58·3. In the Howrah District Board which was reconstituted during the year, new blood was introduced with more pronounced democratic views, as a result of the more widespread interest taken in the district in local self-government.

2. **Local Boards.**—As in the previous year the number of Local Boards was 82 which were presided over by 76 non-official and 6 official Chairmen. They held 889 meetings against 928 in the previous year; 17 proved abortive for want of a quorum.

3. **Village Self-Government.**—Up to the end of the year 2,762 union boards were sanctioned, of which nearly 1,500 were in working order. Propaganda work for the establishment of new union boards was carried on by circle officers who explained to the people the provisions and advantages of the Act. In most places their attempts were successful and many proposals for the creation of new boards were matured. In some places where there were no circle officers the Subdivisional Officers made it a point to sound the opinion of the local people in the course of their tours. In Noakhali, towards the end of the year, the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division presided over a conference of President Panchayats and others. Each President was furnished with a Bengali edition of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act for perusal and for an expression of his views as to the necessity or otherwise of the establishment of

union boards. The work could not be hurried as opposition and suspicion had to be disarmed by tactful methods.

The union boards which worked during the year realised both under clauses (a) and (b) of section 37 of the Act, Rs. 20 lakhs including the rents of chaukidari chakran lands, of which Rs. 16 lakhs was spent on establishment, leaving a balance of Rs. 4 lakhs only for communications, water-supply and other sanitary measures. Though the balance is far too small for these purposes, it is satisfactory to note that it considerably exceeds that (Rs. 3 lakhs) of the previous year. Some union boards maintained regular dispensaries, distributed quinine free, organised anti-malarial societies, took measures for the improvement of rural water-supply and sanitation and generally, evinced a keen interest in the welfare of the village population. Free primary schools were also maintained by some unions and in many places the boards rendered considerable help in settling local disputes. The Jorehat union board in the district of Howrah actually introduced street lighting in its main village thoroughfares.

On the whole, there was steady progress, though in many unions faction and apathy amongst the members and lack of initiative on the part of the president tended to limit the activities of the boards to the payment of chaukidars.

4. **Finance of District Boards.**—The receipts amounted to Rs. 133 lakhs against Rs. 126·8 lakhs in 1923-24 the increase being mainly due to larger receipts under Local Rates, Medical, Civil Works and Debt heads. Receipts under Education and Miscellaneous declined. The disbursements rose from

Rs. 127 lakhs to Rs. 131 lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to increased expenditure under Education, Medical, and Civil Works. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 37.6 lakhs (of which Rs. 22.5 lakhs were in cash) against Rs. 36.4 lakhs in 1923-24.

5. **Taxation.**—The average incidence of taxation throughout the Presidency was 2 annas 9 pies a head per annum varying in different districts from 1 anna 4 pies to 9 annas 9 pies.

6. **Education.**—The expenditure rose by Rs. 46,000 to Rs. 29.9 lakhs, of which Government contributed Rs. 16.4 lakhs while contributions from other sources, school fees, and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 3 lakhs, Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 36 lakhs, respectively. District Boards from their own funds contributed Rs. 12.4 lakhs against an almost equal amount contributed by them in 1923-24. The number of upper and lower primary schools maintained and aided by District Boards rose from 40,859 to 41,490 of which 31,750 were boys' schools and 9,740 were girls' schools. The number of girls' schools declined by 164, but the number of pupils attending them increased by 5,130. Union boards continued to maintain the free primary schools started by them in previous years on the lines suggested by Mr. Biss, and the three schools started in the Shibpur union by the Bakarganj District Board are reported to have proved very successful. New schools of this type were started during the year at Astagharia (Burdwan), Khejurdaha (Hooghly), and Bagnan (Howrah) and the 24 Parganas District Board sanctioned the establishment of one such school at Narayanpur and agreed to pay one-fourth of the maintenance charges. Buildings for two similar schools were constructed by the Pabna District. It is satisfactory to record even a small increase in the number of schools of this type. Technical and industrial education, as usual, continued to receive the special attention of District Boards. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division (Mr. Cook) sounds a note of warning here. He says: "Unfortunately the members of the committees have little knowledge of these crafts and have no standard up to which they should insist on the teaching being kept. The result is that the training stands in danger of becoming poor with the result that the finished product of the school, either as pupil or articles, is no better

than can be found anywhere in the bazar". The proposal for the establishment of a technical school at Krishnagar with a private donation of Rs. 1 lakh made further progress. The donors paid one-half of the promised donation and negotiation is going on with the owners of a private house in the town for the free gift of the house to accommodate the said school.

7. **Medical Relief and Public Health.**—The expenditure under these heads aggregated Rs. 18 lakhs against Rs. 17 lakhs of the preceding year. The increase is noticeable in most of the districts and was most marked in Midnapur, Burdwan and Bakarganj. Fifty-five new dispensaries were opened during the year and the total number of dispensaries maintained and aided were 463 and 326, respectively. Medical relief was, as usual, provided primarily through these institutions and also through a small number of homeopathic, kaviraji and hakimi dispensaries maintained or subsidized by District Boards. Arrangements were also made to provide medical relief in rural areas during epidemics by engaging temporary itinerant doctors who distributed medicines free, treated cases, disinfected wells and took measures to prevent the spread of cholera, small-pox, and other infectious diseases. Dispensaries were also maintained by some union boards. In some places dispensaries were opened to serve single unions; Bengal cannot yet afford so small a unit and it would probably be better for District Boards to encourage co-operation between a group of union boards in the maintenance of a larger dispensary with greater funds.

The District Board of Burdwan maintained 13 temporary fever dispensaries during the fever season while the Khulna District Board appointed a special malaria committee to suggest measures for changing the medical policy of the Board. The recommendation of the committee to establish subsidised doctors and kavirajes at six centres in the district was adopted by the Board with some modifications. A good many anti-malarial societies and private health associations worked during the year. They took preventive measures against malaria by cutting jungle, cleansing and cutting drains, filling up and kerosinising *dobas* and stagnant pools of water.

Besides the dispensaries maintained and aided by District Boards where there

were arrangements for the periodical treatment of kala-azar patients, special arrangements were made by most of the Boards for the treatment and prevention of the disease. Many out-centres and sub-centres were opened and supplied with requisite medicines and instruments. A good number of centres was also started by honorary workers and the Boards supplied them with medicines and apparatus free of charge. The doctors of many anti-malarial societies also treated kala-azar cases free of charge. But most noteworthy in this field was the action of the 24-Parganas District Board which set apart a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for combating kala-azar and malaria. The scheme of the Board, which was inaugurated during the year under review, has been fully elaborated and a committee formed with the Director of Public Health as President and the District Magistrate as Vice-President to see to its successful working. Forty-seven treatment centres have so far been established. The success of this scheme must depend mainly on the efficiency with which its working is supervised. Government are convinced that a necessary postulate to steady progress in the prevention of disease and the amelioration of health conditions in rural areas is the creation of a proper public health organization. The District Board of the 24-Parganas has made a notable advance in recognizing this principle which lies at the root of the amazing progress made in the United Kingdom in the last 50 years in combating disease, but a listless unintelligent staff will do little good, while it will discredit the idea of "public health organization" which Dr. Bentley has so vigorously, and in the opinion of Government so soundly, advocated for years past. A staff of Sub-Assistant Surgeons even though they may have had some training in preventive work, is apt to concentrate on the treatment of disease as the easier line of country but the 24-Parganas scheme, if it is to produce a lasting effect on the incidence of disease, must not aim primarily at the multiplication of dispensaries. It is the function of a public health organization to treat disease so to speak in the mass, whereas a hospital deals with individuals, and constant inspection, supervision and advice from men of wide vision and sympathy, with a gift for administration, will be necessary if full value is to be obtained from such a staff as local bodies can afford to employ.

The Governor in Council desires to congratulate District Boards on the valuable work they have done in providing for the treatment of kala-azar. Malaria is still the outstanding problem, but the former disease has during the last two or three years been consolidating the position it had gained and the rapid multiplication of treatment centres are essential. The District Boards of Midnapur, Hooghly, Howrah, Jessore, Khulna, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Bakarganj, Tippera, Noakhali, Pabna, Malda and Dinajpur, all did excellent work in treating kala-azar cases, while the work of the Naogaon centre in Rajshahi deserves special mention.

Serious epidemics of cholera broke out in several places, but the spread of the disease was checked by prompt action taken in the shape of disinfecting sources of water-supply and inoculating the people in the affected villages and their neighbourhood with anti-cholera vaccine supplied free of charge by the Public Health Department. This method of inoculation met with no opposition from the public and is said to have produced satisfactory results. In the 24-Parganas District a special staff consisting of five Sanitary Inspectors was lent by Government to combat cholera for some months during the epidemic season. A very severe epidemic in Dinajpur was brought under control by the energetic efforts of the District Health Officer.

There were outbreaks of small-pox in several districts. In all these cases measures were taken to check the progress of the disease. Free vaccination on the gang system was carried on in Rajshahi from 1,548 depôts, and it is reported that in consequence of this arrangement there were few deaths in the district from small-pox. Free vaccination by a paid staff was introduced during the year in Pabna. In the Bakarganj district the compulsory system of vaccination which had been introduced in the preceding year in the Kotwali thana was extended in a modified form to the other thanas of the district with a fair degree of success. It is reported that altogether 96,328 operations were performed, of which 90,310 were successful. The District Board of Rajshahi opened no less than 1,545 depôts for vaccination work. The work of this Board in its public health and medical branches deserves praise.

8. **Veterinary.**—The charges under this head increased from Rs. 1,71,500 to

Rs. 1,84,000, the increase being shared by many District Boards, notably by the Birbhum, Mymensingh, Chittagong and Rangpur District Boards. The expenditure decreased considerably in the Noakhali and Darjeeling districts. In the last year's resolution adverse remarks were made on the veterinary policy of the Bankura District Board, the expenditure of which under this head fell from Rs. 6,000 in 1922-23 to Rs. 2,000 in 1923-24, although an epidemic of rinderpest broke out in the district. The expenditure of this Board during the year under review (Rs. 3,000) shows a slight increase, but it was inadequate as there was an abnormal increase in the number of rinderpest epidemics during the year which practically extended throughout the district and could not be properly attended to by the single veterinary assistant entertained by the Board. Cattle disease in an epidemic form broke out in several other districts where prompt measures were taken to check its progress. The veterinary assistants did good service and the utility of their operations was highly appreciated by the people. New veterinary dispensaries were opened in the Rampurhat Subdivision of the Birbhum district and at Rajbari in the Faridpur district and steps were being taken for the establishment of one at Tangail in Mymensingh, towards which the Santosh Wards Estate made a contribution of Rs. 7,000. The Khulna District Board, however, abolished the dispensaries at headquarters and utilized the services of the veterinary assistants merely in combating cattle epidemics in the rural areas. The Hooghly District Board abolished the post of one veterinary assistant at Sheoraphuli—a retrograde step which Government most strongly deprecate.

9. **Civil Works.**—The total expenditure under this head, which includes the sums spent on water-supply and drainage, rose from Rs. 60.4 lakhs to Rs. 62.7 lakhs. The principal items of expenditure under this head are Buildings, Communications, Water-supply and Establishment. The expenditure on the first and last items fell by Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 9,000 respectively, while there was an increase under Communications (Rs. 25,000) and Water-supply (Rs. 3,60,000). The increase under these two heads, however, was confined chiefly to "Original works" and amounted to Rs. 1,32,000 in the case of "Communications" and Rs. 3,50,000 in the case of

"Water-supply," while the charges for the maintenance of "Water-supply" rose by Rs. 10,000 only and those in the case of "Communications" showed a decrease of over one lakh. This tendency of the District Boards to incur new liabilities somewhat recklessly without making adequate provision for their old standing and essential obligations, specially those relating to communications, was noticed in the last year's resolution, and it is regrettable that no improvement is noticeable in this direction. The prosperity of the people depends to a great extent on trade facilities arising from good roads, and a District Board will be failing in one of its primary duties if roads are neglected.

Some District Boards have complained that considerable damage is done to their roads by a steady increase in motor traffic. Although they have to pay all the expenses for the upkeep of the roads they get nothing in the shape of an income from license fees. A Bill is now under the consideration of Government for authorising local bodies to levy a reasonable fee on motor traffic which is responsible for damage to roads maintained by these bodies.

As in the preceding years, the percentage of lapses over the budget allotment was the highest in the 24-Parganas district, although it declined from 30.5 in the preceding year to 24.0 in the year under review. No part of the allotment lapsed in Malda. The percentage decreased to a considerable extent in Midnapore and Bogra, while in Birbhum and Rajshahi it increased from 8.0 and .7 to 19.8 and 10.2 respectively. In Nadia and Tippera where there were no lapses in 1923-24, the allotments lapsed by 13.6 and 6.02 per cent.

10. **Water-supply.**—The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 6.3 lakhs to Rs. 9.9 lakhs. In view of the unusual drought of the year under review, Government desired that the major portion, if not the whole of the augmentation grant annually received by District Boards from Government, should be spent on rural water-supply. That the District Boards generally accepted this suggestion is evidenced by the fact that increased expenditure was incurred by most of them in this respect, specially by the District Boards of Burdwan, Midnapore, Birbhum, Bankura, Nadia, Pabna, Dacca, Howrah, Mymensingh and the 24-Parganas which spent a larger sum on water-supply than the amount of their

augmentation grants. The District Board of Burdwan took up the sinking of 216 masonry wells, out of which 126 were completed at a total cost of Rs. 95,338, while Rs. 22,543 was spent by the Asansol Local Board. A sum of Rs. 13,475 was also spent on repairing and clearing wells, besides a further sum of Rs. 2,251 handed over to Union Boards for repairing wells in their respective jurisdiction. All the Local Boards in Midnapore evinced great activity and energy in the execution of projects of water-supply and spent larger amounts than in the preceding year. In Birbhum 18 tanks were re-excavated and 7 wells were completed and 97 wells were in progress, for which a sum of Rs. 10,417 was disbursed during the year. The District Board also spent small sums on iron and bamboo tube-wells and granted loans to Union Boards and private individuals for the re-excavation of tanks. In the 24-Parganas district 319 tube-wells, 20 ring and 7 masonry wells were sunk during the year. The excavation of 8 tanks was completed and 6 tanks were re-excavated and the District Board agreed to grant loans to private individuals for the re-excavation of tanks. In Nadia 47 wells were constructed under the direct supervision of the District Engineer, out of which 16 wells were completed. Sixty-one wells were sunk by the several Local Boards under the new scheme of contribution under which the villagers constructed wells themselves and the Local Boards paid contributions to them. Rupees 29,253 were spent in Jessore on constructing 11 new tanks, 46 new masonry wells and 85 ring wells, and in Khulna 13 tanks, 41 wells and 121 ring wells were completed, besides 19 tanks and 2 masonry wells taken up but not completed during the year. The increase in the expenditure on water-supply was noticeable in Jalpaiguri and Rangpur and was mainly due to the sinking of a larger number of cement concrete ring wells throughout the districts. The Bogra District Board sank 37 tube wells and the Local Boards sank 177 ring wells in different parts of the district. In Dacca the construction of 64 wells and 11 tanks was completed and 107 wells and 8 tanks were undertaken. The Mymensingh District Board took up 254 masonry wells, 3 tiled wells, 24 tube wells, 93 ferro-concrete wells, 4 ring wells and 12 tanks and advanced a sum of Rs. 15,000 as loan to private individuals for excavation and re-excavation of tank. The Hooghly District Board

spent Rs. 17,148 in the sinking of tube wells, masonry wells and ring wells and placed contracts for the sinking of 100 tube wells. In Howrah a sum of Rs. 26,204 was spent on 26 deep-seated tube wells, 1 ring well and 10 tanks during the year, of which nearly Rs. 5,000 was paid to Union Boards for re-excavation of tanks. This Board as well as the District Boards of Jalpaiguri and the 24-Parganas, respectively, spent 64·2, 51·6, and 44·3 per cent. of their Public Works Cess receipts on water-supply. The Howrah District Board, however, spent beyond its means and its expenditure is said to have been dictated more by a desire for popularity than a just appreciation of the various needs of the district and of the best ways of supplying them. On the other hand, the expenditure declined considerably in the Bakarganj and Malda districts where the percentages fell from 24·2 and 39·0 in the previous year to 10·8 and 22·0 respectively. The decrease in the former is attributed to the failure of the Land Acquisition Department to give possession of the sites of tanks, while that in the latter has not been explained. There is a scarcity of good drinking water in all the districts in the Chittagong Division, specially in Noakhali, where no appreciable improvement can be effected owing to lack of funds and the unwillingness of the people to part with the proprietary and fishing rights in the tanks.

Tube wells continued to receive the special attention of several District Boards which took steps to popularise them. Owing to the increase in the number of tube wells in Howrah and the 24-Parganas the District Boards appointed expert whole-time officers to look after the wells in the different parts of the districts.

11. Closing Balance.—The year closed with an actual balance of Rs. 22·5 lakhs against Rs. 23·5 lakhs of the previous year. There were heavy balances in the Burdwan (Rs. 3,33,057), 24-Parganas (Rs. 2,90,573), Mymensingh (Rs. 2,27,323) and Midnapore (Rs. 2,09,317) districts. The large balance in Burdwan is attributed mainly to the excess income under "Cess receipts" which could not be budgeted for expenditure during the year. The heavy balance at the credit of the 24-Parganas District Board represented the unspent balance under "Education", "Medical" and "Civil Works" and included a sum of Rs. 64,000 on account of the non-payment of the interest of the Magrahat

drainage loan. The balances left by the Mymensingh and Midnapore districts have not been explained.

12. **General Remarks.**—Except in the cases of Midnapore where the work suffered to a great extent owing to the absence of a properly qualified District Engineer and Rangpur where party faction was rampant, the administration of District Boards by non-official Chairmen, so far as their funds permit, was on the whole satisfactory. Most of the Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and members took keen interest in the discharge of their duties even at some sacrifice of their private affairs.

As in the previous years, all the District Boards were handicapped in initiating schemes of rural reconstruction for want of funds. The public constantly requires a higher standard in such matters as education and communications and such improvements can only be obtained by enhanced expenditure. The prevailing unhealthiness of the country, on the other hand, calls for greater attention to water-supply, sanitation and medical relief. If the Boards spend more money for these departments, they have to curtail their expenditure under other heads, their normal income being almost stationary. There seems no immediate prospect of the resources of District Boards being increased to any considerable extent. The only hope seems to be in the formation, throughout the districts, of union boards which, when they learn to impose taxes to meet the elementary needs of the villages, will be likely to bring some financial relief to District Boards.

In spite of their financial difficulties, the District Boards dealt energetically with malaria and kala-azar. Numerous centres for the treatment of malaria and kala-azar have been opened and in some districts anti-malarial societies on co-operative lines have been opened and the Boards have given grants to assist their work. If these societies are encouraged by District Boards providing for careful and constant supervision over their work, much can be expected from them towards the eradication of malaria and kala-azar.

A noticeable feature of the administration of District Boards during the year was the great interest taken by them in improving the water-supply in rural areas. Increased expenditure was incurred in this connection by most of the District Boards, and they seem to have realised the fact that the provision of

water-supply in the villages is their paramount duty. They should however at the same time be careful that their desire to respond to the popular outcry is not carried too far, *i.e.*, beyond what they can afford.

The Governor in Council desires particularly to express his appreciation of the good work done by the following gentlemen and to thank them for their services:—

Chairmen of District Boards.

Raja Moni Lal Singh Roy, C.I.E., Burdwan.
 Rai Abinash Chandra Banerjee Bahadur, Birbhum.
 Babu Satish Chandra Mukherji, Hooghly.
 Rai Bama Charan Roy Bahadur, Bankura.
 Rai Ashutosh Bose Bahadur, Howrah.
 Babu Sasi Sekhar Basu, 24-Parganas.
 Rai Biswambhar Roy Bahadur, Nadia.
 Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi, K.C.I.E., Murshidabad.
 Baby Bijay Krishna Mitra, Jessore.
 Rai Amrita Lal Raha Bahadur, Khulna.
 Babu Kshitish Chandra Guha, Dacca.
 Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Ismail, Mymensingh.
 Maulvi Alimuzzaman Chaudhury, Faridpur.
 Maulvi Syed Maqbul Hossain, Chittagong.
 Maulvi Abdul Karim, Tippera.
 Maulvi Abdul Gofran, Noakhali.
 Khan Bahadur Maulvi Emdaduddin Ahmed, Rajshahi.
 Rai Saheb Panchanan Mazumdar, Malda.

Vice-Chairmen of District Boards.

Rai Tara Prasanna Mukherji Bahadur, Burdwan.
 Babu Bhupati Bhusan Mukherji, Birbhum.
 Babu Amaresh Chandra Mukherji, Bankura.
 Babu Tarak Nath Mukherji, Hooghly.
 Mr. S. P. Roy, Howrah.
 Babu Jogesh Chandra Sen, 24-Parganas.
 Babu Jotindra Nath Sarkar, Nadia.
 Babu Bijoy Gopal Bose, Jessore.
 Babu Jatindra Nath Ghosh, Khulna.
 Maulvi Ekramul Huq, Murshidabad.
 Maulvi Sahabuddin Ahmed, Mymensingh.
 Babu Krishna Das Roy, Faridpur.
 Maulvi Syed Hossainaly, Bakarganj.
 Babu Khirode Chandra Roy, Chittagong.
 Babu Prasanna Kumar Chakrabartty, Tippera.

Babu Monmohan Kanjilal, Noakhali.
 Maulvi Mobarak Ali Khan, Rajshahi.
 Babu Joy Govinda Guha, Jalpaiguri.
 Maulvi Tabarak Ali, Rangpur.
 Dr. Jogendra Chandra Chaudhury, Bogra.

*Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of
 Local Boards.*

Babu Bankim Chandra Bhaumik, Chairman, Tamluk.
 Babu Mohini Mohan Das, Chairman, Ghatal.
 Babu Charu Chandra Mukherji, Chairman, Howrah Sadar.
 Maulvi Wahedul Huq, Chairman, Ulu-beria.
 Rai Basanta Kumar Neogi Bahadur, Chairman, Bankura Sadar.
 Babu Debendra Nath Goswami, Vice-Chairman, Bankura Sadar.
 Babu Ram Narain Hazra, Chairman, Vishnupur.
 Babu Debendra Nath Chakrabartty, Vice-Chairman, Vishnupur.
 Babu Sidheswar Banerji, Chairman, Barrackpore.
 Babu Rash Behary Mondal, Chairman, Baraset.
 Lieutenant Syed Mohammad Hossain, Chairman, Tangail.
 Maulvi Mohammad Abdus Samad, Chairman, Jamalpur.
 Rai Hira Lal Maulik Bahadur, Chairman, Madaripur.
 Maulvi Abdul Qader, Chairman, Gopalganj.
 Maulvi Ahmedali Mridha, Vice-Chairman, Goalundo.
 Babu Devi Charan Roy Chaudhury, Chairman, Bakarganj Sadar.
 Maulvi Abdul Waheb Khan, Vice-Chairman, Bakarganj Sadar.
 Khan Sahib Maulvi Efazuddin Ahmed, Chairman, Bhola.
 Babu Ramesh Chandra De, Vice-Chairman, Patuakhali.
 Babu Kumud Nath Datta, Chairman, Boalia.
 Maulvi Kazi Jasimuddin, Chairman, Nator.
 Maulvi Tarip Muhammad, Chairman, Naogaon.

Babu Lalit Mohan Saha, Chairman, Sadar, Pabna.

Babu Hemanta Kumar Sarkar, Vice-Chairman, Sadar, Pabna.

Babu Joges Prosanna Bahaduri, Chairman, Serajganj.

Maulvi Khaliluddin Talukdar, Vice-Chairman, Serajganj.

Members of District Boards.

Babu Amrita Ranjan Mukharji, Birbhum.

Mr. K. B. De, Bankura.

Babu Abinash Chandra Chaudhury, Bankura.

Dr. Caleb Davies, Bankura.

Babu Amarendra Nath Ghosh, Mymensingh.

Rai Bahadur Kamini Kumar Roy, Faridpur.

Rai Bahadur R. M. Lahiri (since deceased), Faridpur.

Babu A. K. Sen, Faridpur.

Maulvi Shah Abdul Mannan, Faridpur.

Maulvi Daliluddin Ahmed, Faridpur.

Babu Aswini Kumar Das Gupta, Bakarganj.

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hemayetuddin Ahmed, Bakarganj.

Maulvi Rahim Baksh Salem, Bakarganj.

Rai Syama Charan Simlai Bahadur, Bakarganj.

Babu Bireswar Sur, Bakarganj.

Maulvi Shah Abdur Rauf, Rangpur.

Mr. C. J. Sagramdi, Rangpur.

Babu Baroda Gobinda Chaki, Rangpur.

Babu Pratap Chandra Roy, Rangpur.

Babu Hara Lall Ghosh, Rangpur.

Babu Joges Chandra Sarkar, Rangpur.

Munshi Nasimajjaman Talukdar, Bogra.

Khan Saheb Maulvi Moazzem Ali Khan, Pabna.

Maulvi Md. Abdul Majid, Pabna.

Maulvi A. M. Abdul Hamid, Pabna.

Babu Mahila Ranjan Sarkar, Pabna.

Babu Atul Chandra Bhattacharjee, Pabna.

Maulvi Aftabuddin Ahmed, Pabna.

Babu Ashutosh Misra, Malda.

Babu Ram Ranjan Lahiri, Malda.

Dr. Sarashi Lal Sarkar, Malda.

Maulvi Abul Hyat Khan Chaudhury, Malda.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. G. DRUMMOND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

FORM No. (A).

Statement showing the constitution of District Boards in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1924-25.

Serial No.	Name of District Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Particulars about Chairman.				Number of Members.								Total number of meetings held including those specified in columns 19 and 20.	Number of meetings out of the total in column 18 which proved abortive for want of a quorum.	Number of meetings out of the total in column 18 which were adjourned.	Average percentage of officials present at each meeting.	Average percentage of non-officials present at each meeting.	Average percentage of all members present at each meeting.
					Elected non-official.	Elected official.	Nominated non-official.	Nominated official.	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Indians.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
BURDWAN DIVISION.																						
1	Burdwan ..	Act III (B. C.) of 1885.	2,669	1,343,185	1	..	..	..	3	8	7	18	4	14	3	15	12	..	..	58.33	70.83	64.58
2	Birbhum ..		1,751	838,655	1	..	..	..	3	5	16	24	3	21	..	24	10	..	..	93.3	85.7	86.5
3	Bankura ..		2,611	964,487	1	..	..	..	3	5	16	24	3	21	..	24	10	..	..	70.92	68.86	69.89
4	Midnapore ..		5,026	2,595,071	1	..	..	..	5	6	22	33	6	27	..	31	20	..	2	48.3	74.5	71.7
5	Hooghly ..		1,159	900,802	1	..	..	..	5	11	14	30	5	25	..	28	13	..	..	56.9	83.6	79.7
6	Howrah ..		518	778,893	1	..	..	..	3	3	12	18	3	15	..	18	10	..	..	71.93	69.12	70.5
	Divisional total ..		13,734	7,421,093	6	..	..	..	22	38	87	147	24	123	9	138	93	..	2	..	..	..
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																						
7	24 Parganas ..	Act III (B. C.) of 1885.	4,856	1,980,775	1	..	..	..	5	5	20	30	5	25	1	29	24	..	1	69.2	77.3	76.3
8	Nadia ..		2,754	1,390,704	1	..	..	..	5	5	19	29	5	24	1	28	15	..	..	86.6	83.2	83.3
9	Murshidabad ..		2,121	1,182,983	1	..	..	..	4	5	18	27	4	23	1	26	14	..	..	66.0	57.5	61.8
10	Jessore ..		2,904	1,700,924	1	..	..	..	4	10	16	30	6	24	2	28	19	..	..	66.60	69.08	67.84
11	Khulna ..		2,406	1,415,513	1	..	..	..	3	5	16	24	3	21	..	24	17	..	..	68.6	67.5	68.0
	Divisional Total ..		15,041	7,670,899	5	..	..	..	21	30	89	140	23	117	5	135	89	..	1	..	..	..
DACCA DIVISION.																						
12	Dacca ..	Act III (B. C.) of 1885.	2,723	2,975,915	1	..	..	..	5	6	22	33	5	28	3	30	16	..	..	66.2	67.6	66.9
13	Mymensingh ..		6,299	4,710,669	1	..	..	..	5	6	22	33	6	27	2	31	17	..	1	70.6	76.3	73.4
14	Faridpur ..		2,370	2,200,250	1	..	..	..	3	7	20	30	3	27	1	29	17	..	..	64.9	70.3	67.6
15	Bakarganj ..		4,642	2,563,849	1	..	..	..	5	5	20	30	5	25	2	28	20	..	1	46.4	60.8	53.6
	Divisional Total ..		16,034	12,450,683	4	..	..	..	18	24	84	126	19	107	8	118	70	..	2	..	..	..
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																						
16	Chittagong ..	Act III (B. C.) of 1885.	2,487	1,611,422	1	..	..	..	5	5	20	30	5	25	1	29	20	..	6	45.0	60.0	52.5
17	Tippura ..		2,500	2,743,073	1	..	..	..	5	5	20	30	5	25	3	27	15	..	4	80.0	58.7	69.3
18	Noakhali ..		1,515	1,472,786	1	..	..	..	4	4	16	24	4	20	..	24	15	..	..	60.0	64.6	62.3
	Divisional Total ..		6,502	5,827,281	3	..	..	..	14	14	56	84	14	70	4	80	50	1	10	..	..	..
RAJSHAH DIVISION.																						
19	Rajshahi ..	Act III (B. C.) of 1885.	2,611	1,45,037	1	..	..	..	4	5	18	27	5	22	2	25	15	..	..	52	78.2	65.8
20	Dinapur ..		3,940	1,687,328	1	..	..	..	4	5	18	27	4	23	..	27	22	..	..	72.5	67.82	70.16
21	Jaipalguri ..		2,927	921,740	1	..	..	..	5	13	2	21	6	15	8	13	13	..	..	70.51	62.56	66.53
22	Rangpur ..		3,484	2,482,282	1	..	..	..	3	22	2	27	4	23	1	26	14	..	1	48.25	62.13	55.19
23	Bogra ..		1,401	1,032,300	1	..	..	..	3	3	12	18	3	15	..	18	20	..	1	56.14	62.1	59.1
24	Pabna ..		1,678	1,344,633	1	..	..	..	3	5	16	24	4	20	1	23	18	..	..	42.6	70.0	56.3
25	Malda ..		1,892	955,830	1	..	..	..	3	12	..	15	3	12	2	13	16	..	..	70.8	67.7	69.2
26	Darjeeling ..		1,164	234,045	..	..	..	1	5	6	9	20	5	15	11	9	7	..	..	94.2	49.5	71.85
	Divisional Total ..		19,097	10,135,204	7	..	..	1	30	71	78	179	34	145	25	154	125	..	2	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..		72,468	43,505,160	25	..	..	1	105	177	394	676	114	562	51	625	427	1	17	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1923-24.		62,992	43,611,110	25	..	..	1	105	177	381	663	115	548	51	612	424	1	18	..	..	..

FORM I (B).

Statement showing the constitution of Local Boards in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1924-25.

Statement showing the details of the Local Boards in the Province of Bengal, for the year 1885.																						
Name of Local Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Particulars about Chairman.				Number of members.									Total number of meetings held including those specified in columns 19 and 20.	Number of meetings out of the total in column 18 which proved abortive for want of a quorum.	Number of meetings out of the total in column 18 which were adjourned in column 18.	Average percentage of officials present at each meeting.	Average percentage of non-officials present at each meeting.	Average percentage of all members present at each meeting.
				Elected non-official.	Elected official.	Nominated non-official.	Nominated official.	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Official.	Non-official.	Europeans.	Indians.							
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
BURDWAN DIVISION.																						
Burdwan.																						
Sadar ..		1,238	55,110	1	..	..	..	..	5	10	15	..	15	..	15	11	..	..	..	38.20	38.2
Asansol ..		664	362,929	..	1	..	..	1	22	6	9	1	8	4	5	16	..	1	87.50	68.80	72.3
Katwa ..		354	227,616	..	1	..	..	1	22	6	9	1	8	..	9	12	1	..	83.33	53.12	56.4
Kalna ..		413	197,530	..	1	..	..	1	22	6	9	1	8	..	9	14	..	..	92.85	46.93	52.6
Total ..		2,669	1,343,185	1	3	..	..	3	11	28	42	3	39	4	38	53	2	1	..	..	..
Birbhum.																						
Sadar ..		1,106	486,169	1	..	..	..	..	3	8	11	..	11	..	11	13	..	..	..	61.5	61.5
Rampurhat ..		645	352,486	1	..	..	..	..	3	6	9	..	9	..	9	13	..	..	..	64.1	64.1
Total ..		1,751	838,655	2	..	..	..	..	6	14	20	..	20	..	20	26	..	..	..	..	..
Bankura.																						
Sadar ..		1,917	669,030	1	..	..	..	1	7	10	18	1	17	..	18	11	..	..	81.81	62.03	63.13
Vishnupur ..		694	295,457	1	..	..	..	1	5	6	12	1	11	..	12	13	..	..	59.4	60.9	60.8
Total ..		2,611	964,487	2	..	..	..	2	12	16	30	2	28	..	30	24	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore.																						
Sadar ..		2,006	808,695	1	..	..	..	3	7	20	30	4	26	..	30	10	..	..	50.0	56.1	56.6
Jhargram ..		1,175	350,134	1	..	..	..	2	3	10	15	22	13	..	15	11	..	..	36.4	45.5	44.3
Contai ..		837	613,225	1	..	..	..	1	10	16	27	22	25	..	27	22	3	7	45.5	54.9	54.2
Tamluk ..		6,645	587,524	1	..	..	..	..	8	16	24	22	22	..	24	12	..	..	71.9	45.8	69.8
Ghatal ..		3,435	235,493	1	..	..	..	..	7	14	21	..	21	..	21	12	1	..	62.3	62.3	62.3
Total ..		5,026	2,595,071	5	..	..	..	6	35	76	117	10	107	..	117	67	4	7	..	..	..
Hooghly.																						
Sadar ..		429	278,964	1	..	..	..	1	7	16	24	1	23	..	24	8	..	..	75.0	77.6	80.7
Serampore ..		329	347,198	1	..	..	..	2	8	16	24	..	24	..	24	10	..	..	33.3	66.2	66.2
Arambagh ..		401	276,040	1	..	..	..	..	7	5	24	2	22	..	24	9	..	..	..	54.5	52.7
Total ..		1,159	900,802	3	..	..	..	3	22	47	72	3	69	..	72	27	..	..	..	..	..
Howrah.																						
Sadar ..		162	302,267	1	..	..	..	1	3	5	9	1	8	..	9	14	..	..	42.85	69.64	66.6
Uttaria ..		356	476,620	1	..	..	..	1	4	10	15	1	14	..	15	12	..	..	33.33	83.33	80.0
Total ..		518	778,887	2	..	..	..	2	7	15	24	2	22	..	24	26	..	..	..	..	..
Divisional Total ..		13,734	7,421,093	15	3	..	..	16	93	196	305	20	285	4	301	223	6	8	..	..	..
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																						
24 Parganas.																						
Sadar ..		1,241	705,505	1	..	..	..	..	6	14	20	..	20	..	20	18	..	..	..	69.7	69.7
Diamond Harbour ..		1,103	590,203	1	..	..	..	1	10	5	16	1	15	..	16	11	..	..	63.6	65.5	62.5
Baraset ..		371	296,824	..	..	1	..	..	3	7	10	..	10	..	10	12	..	..	..	69.2	69.2
Basirhat ..		1,922	419,996	..	..	..	1	..	4	8	12	..	12	..	12	9	..	..	..	65.7	65.7
Barrackpore ..		159	28,247	1	..	..	..	..	3	7	10	..	10	..	10	12	..	..	..	78.3	78.3
Total ..		4,856	1,980,775	3	..	2	..	1	26	41	68	1	67	..	68	62	..	..	..	..	..
Nadia.																						
Sadar ..		690	292,005	1	..	..	..	..	9	5	14	1	13	..	14	6	..	..	50.0	71.7	70.2
Chudanga ..		437	213,159	1	..	..	..	..	4	7	11	..	11	..	11	11	..	..	..	72.03	72.03
Kushtia ..		591	426,042	1	..	..	..	..	5	10	15	..	15	..	15	12	..	..	..	68.8	68.8
Meherpur ..		629	281,664	1	..	..	..	..	4	6	12	1	11	..	12	8	..	..	..	79.13	79.13
Ranghat ..		407	168,574	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	12	1	11	..	12	9	..	..	82.85	85.06	85.68
Total ..		2,754	1,381,444	5	..	..	..	..	28	35	63	2	61	..	63	46	..	..	..	..	..

Act III (B. C.) of 1885.

FORM I (B)—continued.

Statement showing the constitution of Local Boards in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1924-25—continued.

Serial No.	Name of Local Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Particulars about Chairman.				Number of members.								Total number of meetings held including those specified in columns 19 and 20.	Number of meetings out of the total in column 18 which proved abortive for want of quorum.	Number of meetings out of the total in column 18 which were adjourned.	Average percentage of officials present at each meeting.	Average percentage of non-officials present at each meeting.	Average percentage of all members present at each meeting.
					Elected non-official.	Elected official.	Nominated non-official.	Nominated official.	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Indians.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—conold.																						
Murshidabad.																						
29	Sadar ..	Act III (B. C.) of 1885.	799	442,941	1	..	..	..	..	8	16	24	..	24	..	24	6	..	..	..	59.2	..
30	Kandi ..		468	269,028	1	..	..	..	..	5	10	15	..	15	..	15	12	..	..	..	42.8	..
31	Jangipur ..		506	309,863	1	..	..	..	..	4	8	12	..	12	..	12	8	..	..	..	77.0	..
32	Lalbagh ..		348	161,151	1	..	..	..	..	4	8	12	..	12	..	12	6	..	..	..	69.4	..
	Total ..		2,121	1,182,983	4	..	..	..	..	21	42	63	..	63	..	63	32	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore.																						
33	Sadar ..	Act III (B. C.) of 1885.	765	440,214	1	..	..	..	..	6	13	19	1	18	..	19	12	..	1	75.00	67.13	67.13
34	Bongaon ..		644	275,440	1	..	..	..	..	6	9	15	..	15	..	15	11	..	..	..	73.93	73.93
35	Narail ..		463	353,837	1	..	..	..	..	4	8	12	..	12	..	12	17	..	1	..	73.53	73.53
36	Magura ..		433	282,240	..	..	1	..	..	4	8	12	..	12	..	12	10	2	..	..	46.80	46.80
37	Jhenidah ..		599	349,193	1	..	..	..	..	5	10	15	..	15	..	15	7	..	..	..	73.83	73.83
	Total ..		2,904	1,700,924	4	..	1	..	..	25	48	73	1	72	..	73	57	2	4	..	..	..
Khulna.																						
38	Sadar ..	Act III (B. C.) of 1885.	760	472,389	1	..	..	..	..	6	12	18	..	18	..	18	6	..	..	..	73.1	73.1
39	Bagerhat ..		738	427,299	1	..	..	..	..	6	12	18	..	18	..	18	9	..	..	..	62.9	62.9
40	Satkhira ..		908	535,825	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	15	22	1	21	..	22	8	..	..	58.0	58.0
	Total ..		2,406	1,435,513	3*	..	..	..	..	1	18	39	58	1	57	..	58	23	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..		15,041	7,681,639	19	..	3	..	2	118	205	325	5	320	..	325	220	..	..	..	..	..
DACCA DIVISION.																						
Dacca.																						
41	Sadar ..	Act III (B. C.) of 1885.	1,230	960,273	1	..	..	..	1	5	12	18	2	16	..	18	12	..	..	5	62.5	53.3
42	Narayanganj ..		666	339,359	1	..	..	..	2	2	8	12	2	10	..	12	12	..	..	41.5	54.5	53.3
43	Munshiganj ..		318	683,876	1	..	..	..	2	9	7	18	3	15	..	18	12	..	1	33.3	40	33.3
44	Manikganj ..		509	492,407	1	..	..	..	1	2	6	9	1	8	..	9	17	..	..	65	51.5	53.3
	Total ..		2,723	2,975,915	4	..	..	..	6	18	33	57	8	49	..	57	53	..	1	..	..	..
Mymensingh.																						
45	Sadar ..	Act III (B. C.) of 1885.	1,845	1,249,095	1	..	..	..	1	6	14	21	1	20	..	21	12	..	..	75	70.4	70.4
46	Tangail ..		1,066	1,071,258	1	..	..	..	1	6	14	21	1	20	..	21	9	..	..	77.8	66.7	67.2
47	Jamalpur ..		1,268	844,170	1	..	..	..	1	5	12	18	2	16	..	18	11	..	..	50	73.8	73.8
48	Netrakona ..		1,137	709,803	1	..	..	..	2	3	10	15	2	13	..	15	14	..	1	37.5	62.9	59.7
49	Kishoreganj ..		983	836,343	1	..	..	..	1	5	12	18	1	17	..	18	14	..	..	85.7	70.2	71.4
	Total ..		6,299	4,710,669	5	..	..	..	6	25	62	93	7	86	..	93	60	..	1	..	..	..
Faridpur.																						
50	Sadar ..	Act III (B. C.) of 1885.	637	507,398	1	..	..	..	1	6	11	18	1	17	..	18	8	..	1	100	75	76.4
51	Goalundo ..		448	316,411	1	..	..	..	..	6	9	15	..	15	..	15	11	..	..	..	76.9	76.9
52	Madaripur ..		731	900,402	1	..	..	..	1	8	12	21	1	20	..	21	13	1	..	69.2	54.6	55.5
53	Gopalganj ..		554	476,039	1	..	..	..	1	4	10	15	1	14	..	15	6	..	..	50	59.5	58.8
	Total ..		2,370	2,200,250	4	..	..	..	3	24	42	69	3	66	..	69	38	1	1	..	..	..
Bakarganj.																						
54	Sadar ..	Act III (B. C.) of 1885.	1,295	995,086	1	..	..	..	..	9	18	27	..	27	1	26	12	..	..	..	50.3	50
55	Perajpur ..		1,033	589,058	1	..	..	..	..	7	14	21	..	21	..	21	12	..	..	..	48.6	48
56	Patuakhali ..		1,521	621,677	1	..	..	..	..	6	12	18	..	18	..	18	12	..	..	..	48.6	48
57	Bhola ..		793	358,028	1	..	..	..	..	4	8	12	..	12	..	12	8	..	..	..	62.5	62
	Total ..		4,642	2,563,849	4	..	..	..	..	26	52	78	..	78	1	77	44	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..		16,034	12,450,683	17	..	..	..	15	93	189	297	18	279	1	296	195	1	3	..	..	..

FORM I(B)—concluded.

Statement showing the constitution of Local Boards in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1924-25—concluded.

Serial No.	Name of Local Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Particulars about Chairman.				Number of members.								Total number of meetings held including those specified in columns 19 and 20.	Number of meetings out of the total in column 18 which proved abortive for want of quorum.	Number of meetings out of the total in column 18 which were adjourned.	Average percentage of officials present at each meeting.	Average percentage of non-officials present at each meeting.	Average percentage of all members present at each meeting.
					Elected non-official.	Elected official.	Nominated non-official.	Nominated official.	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Official.	Non-official.	European.	Indians.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																						
<i>Chittagong.</i>																						
58	Sadar ..		1,613·18	1,327,577	1	..	..	..	1	6	14	21	1	20	..	21	7	..	..	71·42	72·78	76·19
59	Cox's Bazar ..		873·82	283,845	1	..	..	..	1	2	6	9	1	8	..	9	9	2	1	55·5	77·7	75·3
	Total ..		2,487	1,611,422	2	..	..	..	2	8	20	30	2	28	..	30	16	2	1	..	..	..
<i>Tippera.</i>																						
60	Sadar ..		1,229	1,319,497	1	..	..	..	4	5	11	20	4	16	..	20	11	3	..	9·09	50·56	42·27
61	Brahmanbaria		727	751,545	1	..	..	..	3	2	10	15	3	12	..	15	9	..	..	77·77	67·57	69·63
62	Chandpur ..		604	672,031	1	..	..	..	2	2	8	12	2	10	..	12	12	..	..	37·50	65·8	61·08
	Total ..		2,560	2,743,073	3	..	..	..	9	9	29	47	9	38	..	47	32	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Noakhali.</i>																						
63	Sadar ..		1,176	1,095,721	1	..	..	..	..	6	14	20	..	20	..	20	9	..	..	..	56·66	56·66
64	Feni ..		339	377,065	1	..	..	..	..	4	8	12	..	12	..	12	10	..	..	..	46·66	46·66
	Total ..		1,515	1,472,786	2	..	..	..	..	10	22	32	..	32	..	32	19	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..		6,562	5,827,281	7	..	..	..	11	27	71	109	11	98	..	109	67	5	1	..	..	..
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																						
<i>Rajshahi.</i>																						
65	Boalia ..		889·5	534,083	1	..	..	..	1	5	12	18	3	15	..	18	8	..	..	79·16	81·66	81·25
66	Nator ..		861·5	372,117	1	..	..	..	1	4	10	15	1	14	..	15	11	..	..	9·09	62·9	59·3
67	Naogaon ..		860	550,837	1	..	..	..	1	4	10	15	1	14	..	15	11	..	..	27·27	62·33	60
	Total ..		2,611	1,457,037	3	..	..	..	3	13	32	43	5	43	..	48	30	..	..	38·51	68·96	66·85
<i>Dinajpur.</i>																						
68	Sadar ..		1,592	687,424	1	..	..	..	..	6	12	18	..	18	..	18	7	..	..	..	67·46	67·46
69	Thakurgaon		1,171	551,428	1	..	..	..	1	4	10	15	1	14	..	15	13	..	1	38·46	57·09	56·41
70	Balrghat ..		1,177	448,476	1	..	..	..	..	4	8	12	..	12	..	12	7	..	..	..	54·76	54·76
	Total ..		3,940	1,687,328	3	..	..	..	1	14	30	45	1	44	..	45	27	..	1	..	..	..
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>																						
71	Alipur Duar ..		1,031	243,231	1	..	..	..	3	6	..	9	3	6	2	7	8	1	..	50·0	58·33	55·55
<i>Rangpur.</i>																						
72	Sadar ..		1,132	695,699	1	..	..	..	2	8	8	18	2	16	..	18	17	1	..	44	50·38	..
73	Gaibandha ..		786·7	673,993	1	..	..	..	1	7	4	12	1	11	..	12	14	..	..	55	44·82	46·25
74	Kurigram ..		917	603,020	1	..	..	..	1	6	5	12	1	11	..	12	16	..	..	75	61·36	62·5
75	Nilphamari ..		649	510,015	1	..	..	..	1	10	1	12	1	11	..	12	11	2	..	36	40·45	40·17
	Total ..		3,484·7	2,482,727	4	..	..	..	5	31	18	54	5	49	..	54	58	3	..	52·5	40·25	40·64
<i>Bogra.</i>																						
76	West L. Board ..		769	493,209	1	..	..	..	..	5	10	15	2	13	..	15	5	..	..	10	61·5	54·6
77	East L. Board ..		632	555,397	1	..	..	..	..	4	8	12	1	11	..	12	8	..	..	62·5	57·9	58·3
	Total ..		1,401	1,048,606	2	..	..	..	..	9	18	27	3	24	..	27	13	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pabna.</i>																						
78	Pabna Sadar ..		789	537,491	1	..	..	..	..	6	12	18	..	18	..	18	10	..	..	..	75·5	75·5
79	Seraiganj ..		889	807,142	1	..	..	..	..	6	12	18	1	17	..	18	13	..	..	30·7	52·03	50·85
	Total ..		1,678	1,344,633	2	..	..	..	..	12	24	36	1	35	..	36	23	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Darjeeling.</i>																						
80	Kurseong ..		499	147,456	..	1	..	..	3	13	..	16	3	12	7	9	11	..	..	63·6	43·3	47·1
81	Kalimpong ..		412	59,518	..	1	..	..	3	7	..	10	3	7	4	6	6	..	..	50·0	78·5	70·0
82	Siliguri ..		253	75,774	..	1	..	..	2	10	..	12	2	10	5	7	8	1	..	68·7	53·7	56·2
	Total ..		1,164	282,748	..	3	..	..	8	30	..	38	8	30	16	22	25	1	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..		15,309	8,546,310	15	3	..	..	20	115	122	257	26	231	18	239	184	5	1	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..		66,680	41,927,006	73	6	3	..	64	446	783	1,293	80	1,213	23	1,270	889	17	13	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1923-24.		68,100·7	42,698,952	73	6	3	..	69	455	783	1,307	85	1,221	32	1,275	928	26	19	..	..	..

Act III (B.C.) of 1885.

FORM

Statement showing the income of District Boards in the

Serial No.	Name of District Board.	Closing balance of last year.	I.—Land Revenue.			VI.—Local Rates.				XII.—Interest.				XVII.—Law and Justice.
			Revenue due to Canals.	Other land revenue receipts.	Total.	Local rate.	Village service fund.	Other receipts from local rates.	Total.	For education purposes.	For medical purposes.	For other purposes.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BURDWAN DIVISION.														
1	Burdwan	2,80,685	..	..	..	8,16,295	..	..	8,16,295	..	..	2,419	2,419	..
2	Birbhum	92,473	..	..	..	1,58,492	..	..	1,58,492	..	..	723	723	71
3	Bankura	25,973	..	471	471	79,557	..	..	79,557	..	..	..	..	12
4	Midnapore	4,69,077	..	..	..	6,86,088	..	172	6,86,260	..	..	6,244	6,244	84
5	Hooghly	26,018	..	..	..	1,81,094	..	2,185	1,83,279	..	5,846	635	6,481	13
6	Howrah	1,26,554	..	491	491	84,789	..	..	84,789	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..	10,20,780	..	962	962	20,06,315	..	2,357	20,08,672	..	5,846	10,530	16,376	180
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.														
7	24-Parganas ..	4,74,222*	..	1,771	1,771	5,10,848	..	46,554	5,57,402	..	2,842	2,941	5,221	15
8	Nadia	41,816	..	1,263	1,263	1,95,954	..	..	1,95,954	..	..	45	5,828	81
9	Murshidabad ..	48,102	..	2,574	2,574	1,73,562	..	..	1,73,562	..	..	830	830	123
10	Jessore	1,32,616	..	7,662	7,662	2,24,813	..	67	2,24,880	..	601	2,024	2,625	1,059
11	Khulna	93,824	..	1,823	1,823	2,55,679	..	..	2,55,679	..	9	2,300	2,309	242
	Divisional Total ..	7,90,580	..	15,093	15,093	13,60,856	..	46,621	14,07,477	2,842	3,551	10,420	16,813	1,522
DACCA DIVISION.														
12	Dacca	1,72,097	..	..	..	2,97,932	..	..	2,97,932	..	1,263	3,412	4,675	..
13	Mymensingh ..	4,04,526	..	..	..	6,98,931	..	..	6,98,931	560	..	2,611	3,171	240
14	Faridpur	97,785*	..	951	951	2,41,912	..	..	2,41,912	..	..	2,444	2,444	329
15	Bekarganj	36,355	..	..	..	5,07,478	..	..	5,07,478	..	..	8,094	8,094	723
	Divisional Total ..	7,10,763	..	951	951	17,46,253	..	..	17,46,253	560	1,263	16,561	18,384	1,292
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.														
16	Chittagong	78,594	..	..	..	2,12,821	..	..	2,12,821	..	..	1,413	1,413	..
17	Tippura	1,24,728	..	..	..	2,66,078	..	56	2,66,134	..	..	1,424	1,424	152
18	Noakhali	1,07,650	..	4,128	4,128	2,38,796	..	..	2,38,796	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..	3,10,981	..	4,128	4,128	7,17,695	..	56	7,17,751	..	..	2,837	2,837	152
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.														
19	Rajshahi	65,030	..	..	..	3,40,646	..	..	3,40,646	..	..	2,161	2,161	..
20	Dinajpur	1,42,920	..	..	..	3,13,338	..	..	3,13,338	..	..	..	124	..
21	Jalpaiguri	1,25,281	..	..	..	2,35,191	..	..	2,35,191	..	..	..	..	..
22	Rangpur	96,143	..	1,507	1,507	3,51,120	..	..	3,51,120	..	..	2,790	2,790	20
23	Bogra	64,331	..	..	..	1,27,101	..	..	1,27,101	..	..	530	530	..
24	Pabna	1,14,901	..	..	..	1,75,132	..	..	1,75,132	..	..	1,406	1,406	..
25	Malda	44,756	..	..	..	1,18,633	..	1,754	1,15,387	..	..	120	120	202
26	Darjeeling	94,975	..	..	..	56,312	..	..	56,312	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..	7,48,337	..	1,507	1,507	17,12,473	..	1,754	17,14,227	..	..	7,131	7,131	222
	GRAND TOTAL ..	35,81,441	..	22,641	22,641	75,43,592	..	50,788	75,94,380	3,402	10,660	47,479	61,541	3,368
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1923-24.	36,51,125	..	24,441	24,441	73,32,343	..	65,738	73,98,081	3,375	9,831	42,165	55,371	3,734

*Revised figures.

No. II.

Bengal Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1925.

XVII—Police.			XIX—Education.											
Receipts under Trespass Act.	Other items.	Total.	School fees.					Contributions.			Miscellaneous.			Total.
			Training and special schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	From Govern- ment.	Other contri- butions.	Total.	Sale-proceeds of books.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,952	36	1,988	1,570	..	6,750	..	8,320	40,709	210	40,919	..	207	207	49,446
228	..	228	..	..	..	32	32	47,141	200	47,341	..	..	..	47,373
2,796	635	3,431	..	..	2,043	..	2,043	38,919	..	38,919	..	10	10	40,972
7,887	1,886	9,773	..	..	6,888	..	6,888	1,17,684	181	1,17,865	..	1,042	1,042	1,25,795
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,662	..	32,662	..	49	49	32,711
..	..	..	..	..	706	..	706	25,599	60	25,659	..	..	..	26,365
12,868	2,557	15,420	1,570	..	16,387	32	17,989	3,02,714	651	3,03,365	..	1,308	1,308	3,22,662
10,042	685	10,727	..	..	307	..	307	47,280	1,719	48,999	..	11	11	49,317
31,196	57	31,253	..	..	..	..	..	43,023	24,999	68,022	..	516	516	68,538
10,429	104	16,533	..	..	..	..	..	34,065	..	34,065	..	3	3	34,068
17,689	1,767	19,456	..	..	..	..	..	50,639	..	50,639	..	295	295	50,934
1,651	649	2,300	..	..	..	..	..	43,848	48	43,896	..	3,460	3,460	47,356
77,007	3,262	80,269	..	..	307	..	307	2,18,855	26,766	2,45,621	..	4,285	4,285	2,50,213
843	..	843	..	..	949	..	949	1,11,785	..	1,11,785	..	893	893	1,13,627
39,897	84	39,981	..	..	3,084	187	3,271	1,50,239	54	1,50,293	..	17,381	17,381	1,70,944
4,300	641	4,941	..	..	..	..	..	76,649	..	76,649	..	467	467	77,116
11,774	239	12,013	..	..	..	..	..	1,13,566	..	1,13,566	..	276	276	1,13,842
56,814	964	57,778	..	..	4,033	187	4,220	4,52,239	54	4,52,293	..	19,017	19,017	4,75,530
5,804	26	5,830	..	..	1,258	..	1,258	76,923	..	76,923	..	221	221	78,402
1,672	14	1,686	..	..	..	..	..	1,09,522	288	1,09,810	4,846	58	4,904	1,14,714
12,492	1,158	13,650	..	..	..	..	..	73,620	..	73,620	..	14	14	73,634
19,968	1,198	21,166	..	..	1,258	..	1,268	2,60,065	288	2,60,353	4,846	293	5,139	2,66,750
18,619	81	18,700	2,636	..	616	170	3,422	56,252	..	56,252	..	3,371	3,371	63,045
31,134	353	31,487	..	..	412	..	412	59,267	260	59,527	..	252	252	60,191
33,039	387	33,426	..	..	780	..	780	44,817	1,030	45,847	..	54	54	46,681
18,961	22	18,983	..	..	3,599	..	3,599	87,538	175	87,713	..	150	150	91,462
8,462	76	8,538	..	..	3,626	86	3,712	48,813	..	48,813	..	1,199	1,199	53,724
12,828	186	13,014	..	..	175	..	175	49,671	50	49,721	..	429	429	50,325
19,907	638	20,545	..	..	2,872	..	2,872	28,793	60	28,853	..	629	629	32,354
8,168	8	8,176	..	..	..	..	..	26,724	..	26,724	..	..	..	26,724
1,51,118	1,751	1,52,869	2,636	..	12,080	256	14,972	4,01,875	1,575	4,03,450	..	6,084	6,084	4,24,506
3,17,770	9,732	3,27,502	4,206	..	34,065	475	38,746	16,35,748	29,334	16,65,082	4,846	30,987	35,833	17,39,661
2,09,043	9,935	3,08,978	4,258	..	36,137	383	40,778	16,52,888	30,645	16,83,533	2,843	21,886	24,729	17,49,040

FORM

Statement showing the income of District Boards in the

XX—Medical.																	XXI—Scientific and other Minor				
Serial number.	Name of District Board.	Hospital and dis- sary receipts.	Medicines sold by civil surgeons.	In- come from Endowments.	Contributions.			Miscellaneous.			To al.	Botanical and other public garden receipts.	Veterinary receipts.	Receipt on account of experimental cul- tivation.	Public Exh.						
					From Govern- ment.	Other contribu- tions.	Total.	Sanitary fees and fine.	Other receipts.	To al.					Horse fairs.	Cattle fair.					
		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
BURDWAN DIVISION.																					
3	Burdwan .. ..	..	..	4,401	15,448	656	16,104	..	706	706	21,211	..	75	1,197	..	..			
4	Birbhum .. ..	..	..	1,165	14,936	2,944	17,880	14	20	34	19,079	..	250	..	..	..		
5	Bankura .. ..	..	..	..	3,439	1,847	5,286	4	47	51	5,337	..	1	..	..	..		
6	Midnapore .. ..	..	..	..	9,905	500	10,405	..	565	565	10,970	..	220	..	..	..		
	Hoochly	4,672	..	5,511	9,269	2,370	11,639	7	290	297	22,119	..	..	..	..	..
	Howrah .. ..	..	..	..	12,610	1,749	14,359	..	147	147	14,506	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..	4,672	..	11,077	65,607	10,066	75,673	25	1,775	1,800	93,222	..	546	1,197	..	..			
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																					
7	24-Parganas ..	66	..	..	15,239	9,002	24,241	..	16	19	24,326	..	..	..	..	..
8	Nadia .. ..	..	4,235	..	11,974	2,500	14,474	892	1,020	1,912	20,621	..	26	..	..	..		
9	Murshidabad ..	2,288	..	..	4,145	1,188	5,333	..	..	..	7,621	..	..	..	..	..
10	Jessore	241	..	..	12,682	19,652	32,334	3,513	..	3,513	36,088	..	21	..	..	..		
11	Khulna .. ..	..	..	567	23,904	3,585	27,489	..	75	75	28,131	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..	2,595	4,235	567	67,944	35,927	1,03,871	4,405	1,114	5,519	1,16,787	..	47	..	..	..		
DACCA DIVISION.																					
12	Dacca .. ..	..	..	..	10,349	19,378	29,727	..	215	215	29,942	..	..	..	..	..
13	Mymensingh ..	..	..	811	18,909	11,275	30,184	..	100	100	31,095	..	235	..	..	..		
14	Faridpur .. ..	..	..	..	13,748	6,824	20,572	641	12	653	21,225	..	17	..	..	..		
15	Bakarganj .. ..	..	..	..	10,412	1,276	11,688	..	119	119	11,807	..	211	..	..	..		
	Divisional Total ..	..	..	811	53,418	38,753	92,171	641	446	1,087	94,069	..	463	..	..	..		
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																					
16	Chittagong ..	..	..	..	9,220	..	9,220	..	5,106	5,106	14,326	..	..	..	..	..
17	Tippera .. ..	..	..	..	10,870	..	10,870	..	21	21	10,849	..	303	..	..	..		
18	Noakhali .. ..	..	..	..	7,061	7,229	14,290	..	37	37	14,327	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..	..	..	..	27,151	7,229	34,380	..	5,122	5,122	39,502	..	303	..	..	..		
RAJSHAH DIVISION.																					
19	Rajshahi	9,537	..	..	10,632	5,406	16,038	..	8	8	25,583	..	183	..	..	..		
20	Dinajpur .. ..	..	..	..	11,060	4,483	15,543	..	1,294	1,294	16,837	..	100	..	..	..		
21	Jaipalguri	875	..	..	6,908	1,061	7,969	..	15	15	8,859	..	223	..	..	..		
22	Rangpur .. ..	..	..	..	8,940	19,141	28,081	..	..	..	28,081	..	315	..	..	..		
23	Bogra .. ..	..	..	..	6,421	6,025	12,446	..	89	89	12,535	..	72	..	..	..		
24	Pabna	170	..	..	5,400	857	6,257	..	38	38	6,465	..	77	..	..	..		
25	Malda .. ..	..	..	..	8,793	496	9,289	..	703	703	9,992	..	131	..	..	..		
26	Darjeeling .. ..	..	..	..	2,047	..	2,047	..	..	..	2,047	..	6	..	..	..		
	Divisional Total ..	10,582	..	..	60,201	37,469	97,670	..	2,147	2,147	1,10,399	..	1,107	..	..	..		
	GRAND TOTAL ..	17,849	4,235	12,455	2,74,321	1,29,444	4,03,765	5,071	10,604	15,675	4,53,979	..	2,466	1,197	..	..			
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1923-24.	14,301	3,693	11,625	1,35,337	1,03,730	2,39,067	3,055	5,658	8,713	2,77,399	..	2,328	1,197	..	..			

No. II—continued.

Bengal Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1925—continued.

Departments.		XXV—Miscellaneous.										XXVI—Railways.									
Other exhibitions or fairs.		and				XXII—Receipts in aid of super-an. & comp. all.		XXIII—Stationery and Printing.				Contributions.		Other miscellaneous receipts.				Deduct—Working expenses.		Net receipts.	
Total.	Miscellaneous.	Contributions from Government.	Other contributions.	Total.	Contribution for pensions or gratuities.	Press receipts.	Sale of old stores and materials.	Sale of nazul (escheated) building and lands.	Rent of nazul (escheated) buildings and lands.	Total.	From Government.	Other contributions.	Other receipts.	Total.	Gross receipts.	Deduct—Working expenses.	Net receipts.				
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
..	..	..	31	180	1,483	..	1,184	..	..	..	..	84,464	..	469	84,933	..	..	..
..	..	..	31	2	283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	388	..	388	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	1,085	1,168	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	62,205	..	885	63,090	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	..	..	133	24,479	..	987	25,599	..	..	10,206
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,579	2,579	..	..	1,02,602
..	..	..	62	182	1,987	..	1,184	133	..	..	133	1,71,231	388	6,005	1,77,757	..	..	1,12,898
17,401	17,401	..	..	..	17,401	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	595	595	..	..	46,291
..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,345	..	508	23,853	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,052	..	1,774	28,826	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	624	624	..	..	..
17,401	17,401	..	..	12	17,460	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,397	..	3,501	53,898	..	..	46,291
794	794	19	..	..	813	..	6,383	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	90	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7,500	7,735	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	401	401	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	268	269	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	97	308	..	..	27	..	..	27	..	..	215	242	..	..	..
794	794	19	..	7,597	8,873	..	6,383	28	..	..	28	..	..	974	1,002	..	..	..
..	..	150	..	355	505	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	940	940	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	303	..	..	59	..	..	59	..	..	833	833	..	..	..
..	..	191	..	..	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,713	2,772	..	..	..
..	..	341	..	355	999	..	..	59	..	..	59	..	..	4,486	4,545	..	..	..
400	400	8	..	..	591	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,892	..	219	219	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	475	575	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,193	36,085	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	176	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,011	1,011	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	134	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	..	84	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	392	393	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	142	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30	..	..	..
400	400	18	..	475	2,000	..	..	1	..	..	1	34,892	..	3,297	38,190	..	..	..
18,595	18,595	378	62	8,621	31,319	..	7,567	221	..	..	221	2,56,520	388	18,263	2,75,392	..	..	1,59,189
21,045	21,045	543	62	3,020	28,195	..	8,892	182	..	..	182	2,55,838	27,725	16,719	3,00,464	..	..	1,39,253

FORM

Statement showing the income of District Boards in the

Serial number.	Name of District Board.	XXX—Irrigation, minor works and navigation.	Local canal receipts.	In charge of Civil Officer.										Total.
				Tolls on ferries and roads.	Rent of buildings and other lands than nazul (excheated).	Sale of buildings and other property (other than nazul (excheated)).	Sale of stores and materials.	Staging bungalows fees.	Sewer house fees.	Sale-proceeds of trees, grass, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Contributions from Government.	Other contributions.	
			65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BURDWAN DIVISION.														
1	Burdwan			4,362	1,593	....	..	2,828	..	255	1,008	468	6,718	17,232
2	Birbhum			876	369	....	..	284	..	294	55	19,210	2,960	24,048
3	Bankura			6,095	133	....	..	66	..	187	814	10,340	597	18,232
4	Midnapore			17,674	6,639	614	284	142	..	309	1,525	9,879	570	37,636
5	Hooghly			12,511	1,226	....	..	128	..	1,294	..	6,629	1,896	23,684
6	Howrah			10,935	587	....	..	4	..	52	40	12,487	7,122	31,227
	Divisional Total ..			52,453	10,547	614	284	3,452	..	2,391	3,442	59,013	19,863	1,52,059
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.														
7	24-Parganas ..			52,817	2,353	....	20	630	..	1,184	232	61,459	15,493	1,34,188
8	Nadia			15,340	1,722	....	3	349	..	1,055	15,255	2,325	2,045	38,094
9	Murshidabad ..			19,120	389	....	..	170	..	2,339	1,379	21,405	1,750	46,552
10	Jessore			13,525	772	24	448	368	..	482	631	6,067	2,428	24,745
11	Khulna			19,486	....	....	1,136	792	..	74	422	22,629	3,759	48,298
	Divisional Total ..			1,20,288	5,236	24	1,607	2,309	..	5,134	17,919	1,13,885	25,475	2,01,877
DACCA DIVISION.														
12	Dacca			24,489	857	..	158	243	..	74	2,202	59,616	400	68,039
13	Mymensingh ..			56,953	1,566	525	1,360	386	..	396	9,086	83,297	3,892	1,57,461
14	Faridpur			4,721	922	..	82	28	..	208	1,867	30,655	4,000	42,483
15	Bakarganj			9,628	827	121	101	646	..	231	653	75,270	4,838	92,315
	Divisional Total ..			95,791	4,172	646	1,701	1,303	..	909	13,808	2,28,838	13,130	3,60,298
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.														
16	Chittagong ..	21,431		31,645	594	....	..	359	..	46	1,881	39,676	800	75,001
17	Tippera .. ..	....		24,416	2,638	....	50	386	..	301	14,634	35,453	1,875	79,758
18	Noakhali .. ..	....		21,623	735	....	..	143	..	189	2	38,113	1,072	61,877
	Divisional Total ..	21,431		77,684	3,967	....	50	888	..	536	16,517	1,13,242	3,747	2,16,631
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.														
19	Rajshahi .. ..	....		30,325	980	760	572	472	..	7,598	1,445	39,053	24,888	1,00,093
20	Dinajpur .. ..	....		9,412	1,101	....	..	171	..	394	333	....	4,547	15,958
21	Jaipalguri ..	....		22,430	749	....	49	827	..	567	302	45,841	....	70,765
22	Rangpur .. ..	....		45,889	817	....	58	973	..	741	..	47,549	7,327	1,03,354
23	Bogra .. ..	....		3,027	775	....	161	567	..	345	326	16,695	4,210	26,106
24	Pabna .. ..	....		17,385	674	....	246	464	..	727	186	21,202	5,150	46,034
25	Malda .. ..	....		31,714	65	86	26	45	..	476	1,699	14,163	60	48,334
26	Darjeeling ..	....		1,316	....	....	..	44	..	..	133	12,979	65,000	79,472
	Divisional Total ..	....		1,61,498	5,161	846	1,112	3,563	..	4,848	4,424	1,97,482	1,11,182	4,90,116
	GRAND TOTAL ..	21,431		5,07,714	29,083	2,130	4,754	11,515	..	13,818	56,110	7,12,400	1,73,397	15,10,981
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1923-24.	19,907		4,52,495	22,222	1,778	12,391	10,952	1,558	14,009	44,579	6,54,902	1,44,159	13,58,745

No. II—concluded.

Bengal Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1925—concluded.

Works.		Total income excluding opening balance.	Debt.			Total receipts, excluding opening balance.	Total receipts, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income (excluding balances) per head of population.
In charge of Public Works officers.	Total.		Loans.	Deposits and advances.	Total.				
77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
17,232	9,96,191	.....	.....	21,402	21,402	10,17,593	12,98,278	0 9 9	0 11 10
24,048	2,49,962	.....	.....	47,743	47,743	2,97,705	3,90,178	0 3 0	0 4 9
18,232	1,49,904	.....	45,000	4,930	49,930	1,99,834	2,25,607	0 1 4	0 2 6
37,636	9,39,988	.....	.....	51,776	51,776	9,91,764	14,60,841	0 4 3	0 5 10
23,684	2,98,191	.....	.....	34,705	34,705	3,32,896	3,58,914	0 3 3	0 5 4
31,227	2,69,143	.....	.....	14,055	14,055	2,83,198	4,09,752	0 1 9	0 5 6
.....	1,52,059	29,03,379	45,000	1,74,611	2,19,611	31,22,990	41,43,770	0 4 4	0 6 3
.....	1,34,188	8,47,254	.....	95,441	95,441	9,42,695	14,16,917	0 4 6	0 6 10
.....	38,094	3,85,511	.....	6,535	6,535	3,92,046	4,33,862	0 2 3	0 4 6
.....	46,552	2,81,865	.....	17,763	17,763	2,99,628	3,47,730	0 2 2	0 3 7
.....	24,745	3,96,296	.....	47,880	47,880	4,44,176	5,76,792	0 2 2	0 3 8
.....	48,298	3,86,774	30,000	38,471	68,471	4,55,245	5,49,069	0 2 10	0 4 4
.....	2,91,877	22,97,700	30,000	2,06,090	2,36,090	25,33,790	33,24,370	1 0 2	1 13 1
.....	68,039	5,15,961	.....	27,801	27,801	5,43,762	7,15,859	0 1 7	0 2 9
.....	1,57,461	11,16,343	.....	2,16,917	216,917	13,33,260	17,37,786	0 2 4	0 3 9
.....	42,483	3,91,687	.....	26,815	26,815	4,18,502	5,16,287	0 1 9	0 2 9
.....	92,315	7,46,822	.....	93,423	93,423	8,40,245	8,76,600	0 3 2	0 4 8
.....	3,60,298	27,70,813	.....	3,64,956	3,64,956	31,35,769	38,46,532	0 2 3	0 3 7
.....	75,091	4,10,669	.....	6,698	6,698	4,17,367	4,95,961	0 2 1	0 4 1
.....	79,753	4,75,696	.....	25,033	25,033	5,00,729	6,25,457	0 1 7	0 2 9
.....	61,877	4,09,527	.....	64,492	64,492	4,74,019	5,81,678	0 2 7	0 4 5
.....	2,16,631	12,95,892	.....	96,223	96,223	13,92,115	17,03,096	0 1 11	0 3 7
.....	1,00,093	5,51,038	50,000	35,162	85,162	6,36,200	7,01,230	0 3 7	0 5 11
.....	15,958	4,74,471	.....	7,632	7,632	4,82,103	6,25,023	0 2 11	0 4 5
.....	70,765	3,95,445	.....	2,322	2,322	3,97,767	5,23,048	0 4 1	0 6 10
.....	1,03,354	5,98,623	.....	24,335	24,335	6,22,958	7,19,101	0 2 3	0 4 0
.....	26,106	2,28,760	.....	22,687	22,687	2,51,447	3,15,778	0 1 9	0 3 9
.....	46,034	2,92,853	.....	17,118	17,118	3,09,971	4,24,872	0 2 1	0 3 6
.....	48,334	2,27,207	.....	8,812	8,812	2,36,019	2,80,775	0 1 10	0 3 8
.....	79,472	1,72,770	.....	12,559	12,559	1,85,329	2,80,304	0 3 2	0 9 9
.....	4,90,116	29,41,167	50,000	1,30,627	1,80,627	31,21,794	38,70,131	0 2 8	0 4 10
.....	15,10,981	1,22,08,951	1,25,000	9,72,507	10,97,507	1,33,06,458	1,68,87,699	0 2 9	0 4 3
.....	13,58,745	1,16,72,500	1,25,000	8,84,372	10,09,372	1,26,81,872	1,63,32,997	0 2 8	0 4 3

FORM

Statement showing the expenditure of the District Boards in the

Serial number.	Name of District Board.	Closing balance of last year.	Total income during the year.	I.—Refunds and draw-backs.			8—Land revenue.	3—Local rates.	13.—Interest.				18.—Administration.				19.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.
				Local rate refunds.	Other revenue refunds.	Total.			Interest on loans.		Other items.	Total.	General establishments of local funds.				
									On account of last year.	On account of current year.			Office establishment.	Office contingencies (including stationary locally purchased).	Payment of establishments for offices of accounts, control and audit.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
BURDWAN DIVISION.																	
1	Burdwan ..	Rs. 2,80,685	Rs. 10,17,593	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,837	8,159	..	27,996	1,38
2	Birbhum ..	92,473	2,97,705	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,143	6,672	..	14,815	30
3	Bankura ..	25,973	1,09,834	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,479	3,877	..	8,356	40
4	Midnapore ..	4,69,077	9,91,764	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,045	14,314	..	34,359	..
5	Hooghly ..	26,018	3,32,896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,747	6,935	..	19,682	..
6	Howrah ..	1,26,554	2,83,198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,800	1,981	2,156	13,937	51
	Divisional Total ..	10,20,780	31,22,990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,051	41,938	2,156	1,19,145	3,33
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																	
7	24-Parganas ..	4,74,222	9,42,695	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,223	..	1,223	20,086	13,232	..	33,318	21
8	Nadia ..	41,816	3,02,046	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,780	3,313	6,392	22,485	..
9	Murshidabad ..	48,102	2,99,628	..	..	..	99	..	..	653	..	653	8,933	4,742	..	13,675	1,63
10	Jessore ..	1,32,616	4,44,176	..	..	..	460	..	..	897	..	897	13,932	9,631	..	23,563	40
11	Khulna ..	93,824	4,55,245	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	9,944	7,765	..	17,709	20
	Divisional Total ..	7,90,580	25,33,790	12	..	12	563	..	..	2,773	..	2,773	65,675	38,683	6,392	1,10,750	2,50
DACCA DIVISION.																	
12	Dacca ..	1,72,097	5,43,762	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,059	15,155	..	32,214	98
13	Mymensingh ..	4,04,526	13,33,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,644	20,381	..	49,025	43
14	Faridpur ..	97,785	4,18,502	3	..	3	99	..	..	..	..	..	11,530	4,324	8,711	24,565	20
15	Bakarganj ..	36,355	8,40,245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,175	11,095	..	32,270	38
	Divisional Total ..	7,10,763	31,35,769	3	..	3	99	..	..	..	..	..	78,408	50,955	8,711	1,38,074	2,01
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																	
16	Chittagong ..	78,504	4,17,367	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,865	2,443	..	14,308	43
17	Tippera ..	1,24,728	5,00,729	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,539	2,811	..	19,350	60
18	Noakhali ..	1,07,659	4,74,019	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,543	8,875	..	19,418	20
	Divisional Total ..	3,10,981	13,92,115	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,947	14,129	..	53,076	1,31
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																	
19	Rajshahi ..	65,030	6,36,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,948	2,090	..	25,038	38
20	Dinajpur ..	1,42,920	4,82,103	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,282	..	5,282	14,114	2,436	..	16,550	18
21	Jaipalguri ..	1,25,281	3,97,767	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,589	2,174	2,311	14,074	..
22	Rangpur ..	96,143	6,22,958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,057	8,399	..	30,456	..
23	Bogra ..	64,331	2,51,447	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,993	1,697	..	12,690	..
24	Patna ..	1,14,901	3,09,971	30	..	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	10,677	9,249	..	19,926	..
25	Malda ..	44,756	2,36,016	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,761	1,655	359	9,775	..
26	Darjeeling ..	94,975	1,85,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,404	2,242	..	12,646	..
	Divisional Total ..	7,48,337	31,21,794	30	..	30	..	..	1	5,282	..	5,282	1,08,543	30,842	2,670	1,42,055	1,38
	GRAND TOTAL ..	35,81,441	1,33,06,458	58	..	58	662	1	..	8,055	..	8,055	3,66,624	1,76,547	19,929	5,63,100	10,62
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1923-24.	36,51,125	1,26,81,872	235	..	235	891	11	..	5,244	..	5,244	3,61,689	1,72,450	17,102	5,51,241	8,54

c. III.

Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1925.

20.—Police.					21.— Ports and Pilotage	22.—Education.													
Cattle-pound charges.				Subsidies to steam-boat com- panies.		Grant to Universities.	Maintenance and management.						Grants-in-aid.	Scholarships.	Miscellaneous.	Contributions to Government.	Other contributions.	Refunds.	Total.
Contingencies.	Refunds of cattle-pound collections.	Other charges.	Total.				Inspection.	Training and special schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.							
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
76 8 26 369	18 23 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	76 26 26 392 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	5,111 .. 1,540 .. 3,212 1,749	4,566 295 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	13,880 .. 4,148 13,829 .. 1,878	3,606 13,888 9,827 9,854 5,955 7,615	22,052 14,093 13,975 23,683 5,955 9,493	93,957 61,166 57,640 2,08,555 56,620 55,634	252 676 8 3,785 207 708	178 862 393 51 .. 5	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. 290	625 .. 346	1,22,175 77,087 73,556 2,36,420 65,994 67,580
479	41	..	520	..	..	11,612	4,771	..	33,735	50,745	89,251	5,33,572	5,636	1,489	..	290	971	6,42,821
1,246 294 8 438 184	14 .. 10 104 7	.. .. .. .. ..	1,931 294 18 634 191	1,935 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	9,399 609 4,192 3,627 660	.. .. .. .. 6,626	.. .. .. .. ..	1,543	7,189 9,795 3,089 10,472 5,889	8,732 9,795 3,089 10,472 12,515	94,008 72,449 52,412 76,773 82,281	314 539 81 419 2,491	40 1,089 .. 1,031 90	.. .. .. .. ..	500	312 295 .. 7 28	1,13,305 84,776 59,774 93,229 98,065
2,170	135	..	3,068	1,935	..	18,487	6,626	..	1,543	36,434	44,603	3,77,923	3,844	3,150	..	500	642	4,49,149	
11 528 256 319	.. .. 58 ..	.. .. .. ..	215 1,889 1,009 319	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. 2,390 10,243	24,525 .. 1,716	.. .. ..	1,446 12,679 ..	26,973 76,411 30,084 39,300	28,419 1,13,615 30,084 41,016	1,33,927 1,40,882 76,034 1,17,188	898 1,884 1,736 2,427	885 937 144 140	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	200	1,64,329 2,57,318 1,10,888 1,71,014
1,114	58	..	3,432	..	..	12,633	26,241	..	14,125	1,72,768	2,13,134	4,68,031	6,945	2,106	..	..	200	7,03,049
218 41 1,333	.. 551 ..	.. .. ..	218 2,225 1,994	.. 649 ..	.. .. ..	5,555 5,189 3,066	.. 14,844 ..	.. .. ..	4,420	21,789 43,314 31,330	26,209 58,158 31,330	94,247 1,06,832 1,02,753	634 5,827 1,360	9,186 926 2,996	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	100	1,35,931 1,76,932 1,41,505
1,592	551	..	4,437	649	..	13,810	14,844	..	4,420	96,433	1,15,697	3,03,832	7,821	13,108	..	..	100	4,54,368
361 784 424 41 195 282 676 51	6 19 21 .. ..	.. .. .. .. 384	1,427 2,057 800 41 1,119 544 1,796 51	.. .. .. .. .. 5,000 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. 472 .. 1,410 984	16,585 2,119 3,553 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	4,755 3,185 3,961 16,374 10,595 1,038 6,708 3,385	29,096 18,815 24,119 28,029 24,975 17,611 15,122 10,985 26,125	50,436 24,119 89,342 38,688 64,349 28,206 61,699 17,693 29,510	60,973 89,342 38,688 1,26,562 46,865 1,010 734 31,847 ..	1,767 668 240 1,034 798 1,202 834 3,064	150 5 357 3,359 798 558 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. 2,800 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	1,13,326 1,14,134 67,314 1,95,304 77,552 83,557 55,142 33,558	
2,814	46	384	7,835	5,000	..	2,866	22,257	..	50,001	1,85,206	2,57,464	4,55,976	9,351	6,429	2,800	..	5,001	7,39,887	
8,169	831	384	19,292	7,584	..	59,408	74,739	..	1,03,824	5,41,586	7,20,149	21,39,334	33,597	26,282	2,800	790	6,914	29,89,274	
6,406	884	179	16,457	6,655	..	60,742	80,309	..	1,13,965	5,22,769	7,17,043	20,72,928	37,865	30,578	2,800	50	21,546	29,43,552	

FOR

Statement showing the expenditure of the District Boards in

Serial number.	Name of District Board.	24.—Medical.													26.—Scientific.				
		General medical establishment.	Hospital and dispensaries.	Sanitation and Vaccination.			Medical schools and colleges.	Lunatic asylums.	Charges on account of epidemics.	Contributions to Government.	Other contributions.	Refunds.	Total.	Experimental cultivation.	Public exhibitions and fairs.				
				Vaccination establishment and charges.	Sanitation charges.	Total.									Horse fairs.	Cattle fairs.	Other exhibitions or fairs.	Total.	
		39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	
	BURDWAN DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Burdwan ..	..	61,039	17,997	4,300	22,297	..	..	..	..	16,970	5,241	1,05,547	519	..	..	..	..
2	Birbhum ..	4,761	23,005	3,058	6,140	9,198	..	..	..	..	1,082	..	38,046	100	..	375	..	..
3	Bankura ..	..	10,842	654	7,288	7,942	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,784	..	..	..	..	..
4	Midnapore ..	..	48,114	14,247	27,268	41,515	..	..	15,775	..	581	..	1,05,985	3,191	..	..	500	..
5	Hooghly ..	1,769	45,394	3,904	7,253	11,157	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,320	..	..	..	..	..
6	Howrah ..	..	31,833	3,848	12,531	16,379	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,212	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..	6,530	2,20,227	43,708	64,780	1,08,488	..	..	15,775	..	18,633	5,241	3,74,894	3,810	..	375	500	..
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																		
7	24-Parganas ..	..	52,600	7,655	26,950	34,605	50	..	285	..	..	..	87,540	..	..	200	20,758	30
8	Nadia ..	1,809	38,971	4,963	15,128	20,091	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,371	..	..	..	200	..
9	Murshidabad ..	3,705	27,268	7,867	6,895	14,762	..	..	..	..	526	..	46,261	..	..	..	..	..
10	Jessore ..	2,170	34,194	5,771	12,099	20,870	..	..	2,701	..	..	140	60,075	200	..	..	..	..
11	Khulna ..	7,925	45,428	3,818	9,362	12,680	71	..	..	..	15,240	..	81,344	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..	15,109	1,98,461	32,574	70,434	1,03,008	121	..	2,986	..	15,766	140	3,35,591	200	..	200	20,958	21	
	DACCA DIVISION.																		
12	Dacca ..	..	66,783	6,957	18,514	25,471	220	..	..	..	..	..	92,474	..	..	..	5,470	..
13	Mymensingh ..	3,836	1,04,137	19,753	36,777	56,536	1,620	..	..	..	..	..	1,66,123	..	..	..	..	..
14	Faridpur ..	..	40,462	3,108	20,672	23,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,242	..	..	..	..	..
15	Bakarganj ..	..	73,095	5,282	18,175	23,457	..	..	6,903	..	..	..	1,03,455	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..	3,836	2,84,477	35,100	94,138	1,29,238	1,840	..	6,903	..	..	..	4,26,294	..	..	..	5,495	..
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																		
16	Chittagong ..	2,073	41,170	6,719	8,126	14,845	644	..	..	..	..	1,277	60,009	..	..	..	..	..
17	Tippera ..	637	48,334	7,911	5,096	13,007	1,337	..	12,978	..	890	..	77,183	..	..	..	..	..
18	Noakhali ..	765	39,151	4,488	9,691	14,179	322	..	15,525	..	..	..	69,942	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..	3,475	1,28,655	19,118	22,913	42,031	2,303	..	28,503	..	890	1,277	2,07,134	..	..	..	..	..
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																		
19	Rajshahi ..	683	42,462	6,684	25,946	32,630	1,184	..	..	..	..	..	76,959	..	..	..	..	..
20	Dinajpur ..	..	61,470	7,848	19,922	27,770	..	..	..	..	..	..	89,240	..	..	..	..	..
21	Jalpaiguri ..	..	20,823	4,410	16,149	20,559	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	51,382	..	..	..	..	..
22	Rangpur ..	10,689	71,590	8,887	9,509	18,396	305	..	..	..	..	..	100,980	..	..	..	200	..
23	Bogra ..	..	25,935	2,579	13,371	15,950	480	..	..	..	152	..	42,517	..	..	..	..	..
24	Pabna ..	503	15,774	2,685	6,743	9,428	182	..	7,630	..	..	..	33,517	..	..	..	..	..
25	Malda ..	1,868	20,924	3,646	10,992	14,568	1,000	..	5,119	..	..	..	43,479	..	..	..	..	..
26	Darjeeling ..	3,804	16,492	3,770	264	4,034	..	..	..	..	900	..	25,230	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..	17,547	2,75,470	40,509	1,02,826	1,43,335	13,151	..	12,749	..	1,052	..	4,63,304	..	..	..	1,115	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..	40,497	11,07,290	1,71,009	3,55,091	5,26,100	17,415	..	66,916	..	36,341	6,058	18,07,217	4,010	..	575	28,058	..	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1923-24.	41,830	10,20,260	1,68,830	3,26,904	4,95,734	49,296	..	43,375	50	38,691	9,257	16,98,593	8,350	..	200	24,455	..	

III—continued.

Legal Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1925—continued.

Minor departments.							29.—Superannuation allowances and pensions.						30.—Stationery and printing.						32.—Miscellaneous.																												
Bull and stallion charges.		Botanical and other public gardens.		Provincial statistics.		Contributions to Government.		Other contributions.		Total.		Pensions.		Gratuities.		Contributions to Government.		Other contributions including payment to service funds and provident funds.		Total.		Stationery purchased from central stores.		Other stationery.		Printing.		Lithography.		Total.		Donations for charitable purposes.		Rewards for the destruction of dogs, wild animals, and snakes.		Other petty establishment and charges.		Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.		Miscellaneous refunds.		Contributions to Government.		Other contributions.		Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
200	9,719	6,234	6,234	2,431	..	2,431	4,506	5,370	9,876				
605	893	6,903	456	1,900	2,356	2,524	..	2,524	724	2,035	6,284			
972	2,972	1,211	1,211	1,041	..	1,041	3,114	16	3,130				
2,727	4,944	19,044	5,776	5,776	3,215	..	3,215	1,718	244	1,962				
831	2,170	4,501	3,309	3,309	1,366	..	1,366	25	385	410				
241	96	2,337	48	..	1,933	1,981	2,963	..	2,963	1,594	1,594				
461	3,120	7,114	96	45,476	504	..	20,363	20,867	13,540	..	13,540	4,506	12,545	2,680	23,256				
215	125	31,298	220	2,416	..	7,399	10,035	1,659	799	2,458	75	31	106				
231	8,431	835	2,826	3,661	1,192	..	1,192	150	2,523	277	17,790					
219	3,960	..	7,579	857	2,366	3,223	2,141	..	2,141	716	716					
536	2,520	..	7,256	600	2,990	3,590	2,424	..	2,424	309	557	12,610	18,838				
700	734	2,520	..	6,954	216	486	..	3,649	4,351	1,490	..	1,490	191	191					
901	734	8,400	125	61,518	2,728	2,902	..	19,230	24,860	8,906	799	9,705	459	4,062	12,918	37,641					
390	12,400	1,338	4,998	6,336	2,003	..	2,003	3,126	155	3,281					
224	410	17,634	1,408	9,361	10,769	6,723	..	6,723	44	73	203					
376	225	5,826	2,960	2,960	1,347	..	1,347	80	342	422					
715	1,885	4,104	..	10,704	421	6,618	7,039	1,969	..	1,969	9,456				
445	2,295	4,104	225	46,564	3,167	23,937	27,104	12,042	..	12,042			
399	1,723	..	7,122	1,008	5,659	6,667	1,346	..	1,346	986	986				
423	1,003	11,456	900	4,416	5,316	978	..	978	5,513				
331	1,217	1,287	6,835	2,718	3,041	5,759	817	..	817	6,499				
163	2,220	1,723	1,287	25,383	4,626	13,116	17,742	3,141	..	3,141	6,499				
786	3,254	..	10,695	..	30	..	5,348	5,378	2,418	..	2,418	..	50	..	42	92				
438	7,458	4,476	4,476	1,464	..	1,464	1	655	656				
228	406	8,234	972	2,882	3,854	1,063	..	1,063	150	150				
475	1,497	19,972	6,243	7,450	13,693	1,393	229	1,622	334				
312	3,512	3,041	3,041	1,303	..	1,303	333	325				
700	591	7,841	1,334	1,873	3,207	1,903	116	2,019	..	1	..	130	276					
485	193	5,178	600	2,249	2,849	356	..	356	..	195				
465	1,175	10,140	511	524	1,035	256	..	256	100				
409	3,862	3,254	..	73,036	9,660	30	..	27,843	37,533	10,156	345	10,501	100	246	..	656	831	1,833				
766	12,231	24,595	1,733	2,51,971	20,685	2,932	..	1,04,489	1,28,106	47,785	1,144	48,929	559	246	4,506	27,215	16,999	29,160				
769	12,231	24,595	1,733	2,51,971	20,685	2,932	..	1,04,489	1,28,106	47,785	1,144	48,929	559	246	4,506	27,215	16,999	68,488			
477	11,152	27,408	2,044	2,45,086	23,352	2,687	588	98,101	1,24,728	52,057	312	52,369	3,121	571	4,545	36,813	5,361	200	17,867		

Statement showing the expenditure of the District Boards in

Serial number.	Name of District Board.	33.—Famine relief.				Railways.					3.—Minor Works and Navigation.	45.—Civil Works.								
		Charitable relief.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Interest on loans borrowed for Railway purposes.	Repayment of loans borrowed for Railway purposes and chargeable to Ry. Revenue Account.	Construction of Railways charged to Revenue.	Miscellaneous Railway expenditure.	Total.		Buildings.				Communications.		Water-supply and waterworks.		
												Objects of expenditure.			Total.		Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.
												Education.	Medical.	Others.	Original works.	Repairs.				
		81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
BURDWAN DIVISION.																				
1	Burdwan ..	..	..	449	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,816	3,149	4,502	9,143	3,414	1,04,092	2,30,061	1,17,881	13,400
2	Birbhum ..	..	..	994	994	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,126	1,506	834	5,816	1,650	755	51,130	17,067	2,200
3	Bankura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,744	1,895	208	7,929	2,918	851	25,234	7,448	1,500
4	Midnapore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,193	9,889	7,473	13,534	11,021	62,824	3,84,462	1,25,169	3,000
5	Hoochly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,102	1,368	48	2,821	2,697	9,023	77,279	17,148	1,400
6	Howrah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,333	989	1,480	2,909	2,893	15,040	85,540	26,204	1,000
	Divisional Total ..	..	..	1,443	1,443	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,314	18,796	14,635	42,152	24,593	1,92,585	8,33,706	3,10,917	23,500
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																				
7	24 Parganas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,015	10,592	2,846	13,768	7,185	1,07,328	3,33,917	1,06,726	4,000
8	Nadia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,603	322	583	3,235	2,273	6,097	57,025	23,593	1,000
9	Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,263	3,491	4,871	5,564	5,061	3,943	69,150	16,669	1,000
10	Jessore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,000	25,000	..	8,291	3,700	403	7,034	5,360	25,008	86,352	29,253	1,000
11	Khulna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,146	4,372	987	5,329	5,176	33,225	68,434	47,481	1,000
	Divisional Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,000	25,000	..	28,918	22,477	9,190	34,930	25,055	1,75,601	6,14,878	2,23,712	12,000
DACCA DIVISION.																				
12	Dacca ..	1,295	..	..	1,295	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,338	12,011	5,092	16,473	16,968	27,007	57,190	35,167	13,000
13	Mymensingh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,362	24,130	29,495	47,474	41,513	2,18,967	1,67,456	70,186	12,000
14	Faridpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,210	4,534	10,573	15,224	13,093	12,757	58,681	11,727	8,000
15	Bakarganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,592	11,843	17,074	23,325	25,784	60,871	1,62,029	21,269	6,000
	Divisional Total ..	1,295	..	..	1,295	..	..	..	..	..	..	84,502	52,518	62,834	1,02,496	97,358	3,19,602	4,45,356	1,38,349	40,000
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																				
16	Chittagong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11,313	7,039	1,863	7,557	12,658	22,463	99,012	2,883	7,000
17	Tippera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,346	8,909	3,681	20,730	7,206	10,124	51,560	12,125	8,000
18	Noakhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,029	8,645	534	8,511	11,697	45,560	62,940	8,711	8,000
	Divisional Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	37,688	24,593	6,078	36,798	31,561	84,147	2,13,512	23,719	23,000
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																				
19	Rajshahi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,944	7,882	8,569	16,813	5,582	79,360	87,675	25,204	1,000
20	Dinajpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,827	17,097	66,484	75,755	24,562	1,000
21	Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,616	3,907	3,418	4,080	7,861	51,823	76,868	61,199	2,000
22	Rangpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,099	1,032	2,668	3,497	10,302	44,058	69,319	29,324	1,000
23	Bogra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,618	2,905	850	9,614	4,759	6,211	36,754	22,524	1,000
24	Pabna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,644	500	72	3,105	2,111	21,436	37,690	11,671	1,000
25	Malda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,838	3,374	1,259	6,333	4,138	5,129	38,473	11,671	1,000
26	Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,562	970	26,964	18,329	1,450	1,000
	Divisional Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,759	19,600	16,836	54,821	52,820	3,01,465	4,40,858	1,98,662	8,000
	GRAND TOTAL ..	1,295	..	1,443	2,738	..	..	..	25,000	25,000	3	2,31,581	1,37,984	1,09,573	2,71,197	2,31,387	10,73,400	25,48,310	8,95,359	98,000
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1923-24 ..	..	82,784	261	83,045	..	..	..	..	..	-127	2,71,330	1,49,547	1,11,346	3,53,412	1,78,811	9,41,321	26,55,306	5,45,138	83,000

c. III—concluded.

Bengal Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1925—concluded.

Public Works.												Total expenditure chargeable to current income.	Railway construction met from borrowed funds.	Debt.			Balance.		
Drainage works.	Repairs.	Other works of improvement.	Establishment and contingencies appertaining to public works.	Tools and plant.	Staging bungalows and serais (rest houses) establishments and charges.	Arboriculture charges.	Miscellaneous.	Contributions to Government.	Other contributions.	Total.	Repayment of loans.			Deposits and advances.	Total.	Total disbursements.	Deposits.	Actual balance.	Total.
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	..	..	58,917	27,994	9,430	3,572	..	..	22,222	5,95,201	8,81,690	..	4,465	33,007	37,472	9,19,162	46,059	3,33,057	3,79,116
..	..	..	22,240	291	3,486	578	..	..	1,560	1,07,093	2,56,523	..	4,720	39,905	44,625	3,01,148	43,795	45,235	89,030
..	..	..	14,457	..	930	1,971	..	..	..	63,634	1,72,116	..	9,250	4,135	13,385	1,86,501	23,100	16,206	39,306
..	..	950	59,192	2,159	..	4,895	5,209	..	500	6,52,959	10,60,112	..	..	66,535	66,535	11,26,647	1,24,877	2,09,317	3,34,194
..	..	..	28,836	423	..	..	..	..	9,122	1,48,784	3,02,420	..	..	12,943	12,943	3,15,363	24,756	18,795	43,551
..	..	..	14,863	162	786	121	..	..	..	1,49,529	2,85,660	..	..	71,634	71,634	3,60,294	13,592	35,866	49,458
..	..	950	1,93,505	31,029	14,632	11,137	5,209	..	33,404	17,17,200	29,62,521	..	18,435	2,28,150	2,46,594	32,09,115	2,76,179	6,58,476	9,34,655
..
..	75	1,027	37,879	14,121	1,088	2,410	..	..	..	6,32,159	9,15,563	..	3,164	21,270	24,434	9,39,997	1,86,347	2,90,573	4,76,920
..	..	..	24,516	1	3,244	4,252	..	..	..	1,25,870	3,24,882	..	..	14,389	14,389	3,39,271	47,996	46,595	94,591
..	509	..	25,228	1,497	1,896	777	..	..	..	1,32,085	2,67,841	..	3,295	19,236	22,531	2,90,372	26,386	30,972	57,358
..	21	40	32,254	461	891	112	796	..	..	1,89,288	4,25,070	..	2,028	38,251	40,279	4,65,949	53,903	56,940	1,10,843
..	..	..	23,673	400	1,291	..	584	..	5,990	1,92,203	4,02,770	..	3,746	23,435	27,181	4,29,951	51,320	67,798	1,19,118
..	605	1,067	1,43,550	16,480	8,410	7,551	1,380	..	5,990	12,71,005	23,36,726	..	12,233	1,16,581	1,28,814	24,65,540	3,65,952	4,92,878	8,58,830
..
..	..	..	30,891	2,064	3,224	..	366	..	23,061	2,26,128	5,41,665	..	..	57,896	57,896	5,99,561	98,651	17,647	1,16,298
..	..	454	68,257	3,709	13,936	1,399	..	..	..	6,46,250	11,61,716	..	..	1,03,156	1,03,156	12,64,872	2,45,591	2,27,323	4,72,914
..	..	..	23,604	1,142	1,518	164	1,774	..	14,235	1,62,068	3,72,912	..	..	15,264	15,264	3,88,176	49,297	78,814	1,28,111
1,043	1,383	25	57,736	4,209	6,325	591	..	..	..	3,82,763	7,10,339	..	..	79,295	79,295	7,89,634	6,035	80,931	86,966
1,043	1,383	479	1,80,488	11,124	25,003	2,154	2,140	..	37,296	14,17,209	27,86,632	..	..	2,55,611	2,55,611	30,42,243	3,99,574	4,04,715	8,04,289
..
..	..	..	26,351	933	2,383	1,391	4,660	..	..	1,88,181	4,15,198	..	..	9,388	9,388	4,24,586	30,600	40,775	71,375
..	..	..	27,088	652	1,408	..	489	..	..	1,59,145	4,53,838	..	..	74,419	74,419	5,28,257	55,840	41,360	97,200
..	110	..	18,453	237	1,975	164	..	..	3,337	1,65,023	4,17,073	..	..	13,135	13,135	4,30,208	86,991	64,479	1,51,470
..	110	21,694	71,892	1,822	5,706	1,555	5,149	..	3,337	5,12,349	12,86,109	..	..	96,942	96,942	13,83,051	1,73,431	1,46,614	3,20,045
..
..	1,382	867	40,672	3,468	2,549	1,499	1,260	..	1,500	2,69,876	5,06,507	..	12,951	30,570	43,521	5,50,028	32,174	1,19,028	1,51,202
..	..	..	36,291	1,280	7,983	430	170	..	..	2,35,973	4,77,179	..	8,340	17,875	26,215	5,03,694	61,513	59,816	1,21,329
..	..	300	31,321	3,188	2,939	913	831	..	..	2,41,693	3,83,414	..	..	42,619	42,619	4,31,033	12,530	79,485	92,015
..	49	943	55,109	516	8,922	38	..	..	400	2,25,340	5,87,756	..	..	20,697	20,697	6,08,455	82,212	28,434	1,10,646
..	..	..	17,003	243	1,544	62	115	..	3,629	1,03,894	2,45,656	..	..	12,943	12,943	2,58,601	38,014	19,163	57,177
..	..	..	18,572	323	2,099	..	35	..	1,000	1,10,180	2,66,254	..	..	12,974	12,974	2,79,228	45,790	99,854	1,46,644
..	..	..	15,751	394	2,150	805	..	..	145	86,505	2,05,873	..	..	16,604	16,604	2,22,477	20,104	38,194	68,298
..	..	..	18,656	664	377	..	178	..	4,703	77,840	1,61,632	..	..	15,658	15,658	1,76,690	..	1,03,614	1,03,614
..	1,431	2,312	2,33,375	10,076	28,563	3,747	2,589	..	11,374	13,51,301	28,38,875	..	21,291	1,69,940	1,91,231	30,30,206	2,92,337	5,47,588	8,39,925
..	3,529	26,502	8,22,810	70,531	82,374	26,144	16,407	..	91,401	62,69,664	1,22,10,963	..	51,959	8,67,233	9,19,192	1,31,80,156	15,07,478	22,50,271	37,57,744
..	15,420	23,199	8,31,730	54,564	96,786	26,360	16,212	..	1,52,626	60,40,802	1,18,45,811	..	36,096	8,09,849	8,45,945	1,26,91,766	12,91,486	23,49,756	36,41,241

FORM No. IV.

Statement showing the constitution of village authorities for Local Self-Government in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1924-25.

Serial No.	District.	Class of village authority (i.e., whether Union Committee, Village Panchayat, etc.).	Act under which constituted.	Number of village authorities.	Population affected.	Particulars about Chairman.				Number of Members.			
						Elected non-official.	Elected official.	Nominated non-official.	Nominated official.	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BURDWAN DIVISION.													
1	Burdwan ..	Union Boards ..	Act V (B. C.) of 1919.	165	980,256	157	..	8	..	..	495	990	1,485
2	Birbhum ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	171	823,846	165	..	6	..	..	575	964	1,539
3	Bankura ..	Union Committees	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	5	23,492	5	..	..	..	1	21	19	41
4	Midnapore ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	3	18,968	2	1	..	..	1	8	18	27
5	Hooghly ..	Union Boards ..	Act V (B. C.) of 1919.	125	900,802	121	3	1	..	..	397	728	1,125
6	Howrah ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	82	778,893	82	..	..	..	..	254	484	738
		Divisional Total	....	551	3,526,257	532	4	15	..	2	1,750	3,203	4,953
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.													
7	24-Parganas	Union Committees	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	17	119,925	17	..	..	..	..	55	84	139
		Union Boards ..	Act V (B. C.) of 1919.	54	309,964	54	..	..	..	..	168	336	504
8	Nadia ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	137	590,486	137	..	..	..	1	341	723	1,065
9	Murshidabad	Union Committees	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	27	223,307	19	..	5	3	5	76	162	243
10	Jessore ..	Union Boards ..	Act V (B. C.) of 1919.	41	275,440	41	..	..	..	29	245	122	396
		Union Committees	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	13	90,786	11	2	..	..	6	44	63	113
11	Khulna ..	Union Boards ..	Act V (B. C.) of 1919.	79	572,933	79	..	..	..	..	271	434	705
		Divisional Total	....	368	2,182,841	358	2	5	3	41	1,200	1,924	3,163
DACCA DIVISION.													
12	Dacca ..	Union Boards ..	Act V (B.C.)	253	2,159,894	235	..	18	..	..	848	1,429	2,277
13	Mymensingh ..	Ditto ..		30	196,744	30	..	..	..	..	90	180	270
14	Faridpur ..	Ditto ..		98	812,585	90	1	7	..	1	334	547	882
		Divisional Total	....	381	3,169,223	355	1	25	..	1	1,272	2,156	3,429
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.													
15	Tippera ..	Union Boards ..	Act V (B. C.) of 1919.	253	2,678,627	222	2	28	1	..	759	1,518	2,277
16	Noakhali ..	Union Committee	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	4	47,906	2	2	..	..	6	3	18	27
		Union Boards ..	Act V (B. C.) of 1919.	37	377,065	37	..	..	..	..	75	158	233
		Divisional Total	....	294	3,103,598	261	4	28	1	6	837	1,694	2,537
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.													
17	Rajshahi ..	Union Boards ..	Act V (B. C.) of 1919.	15	91,857	15	..	..	..	..	45	90	135
18	Rangpur ..	Union Committees	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	86	657,023	74	1	11	..	11	234	444	689
19	Bogra ..	Union Boards ..	Act V (B. C.) of 1919.	13	117,694	13	..	..	..	..	39	78	117
20	Pabna ..	Union Committees	Act III (B. C.) of 1885.	4	40,345	3	..	..	..	..	18	9	27
21	Malda ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1	6,900	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	7
		Divisional Total	....	119	913,819	106	1	11	..	11	339	625	975
		Grand Total	....	1,713	12,895,738	1,612	12	84	4	61	5,398	9,602	15,061
		Grand Total for 1923-24.	....	1,458	11,395,250	1,349	19	87	3	41	4,668	8,170	12,879

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 24th March 1926.

Summary.—Light showers fell almost all over the Presidency. Ploughing of lands for and sowing of jute and paddy are progressing in the low-lying tracts of Eastern Bengal. Vegetables and other standing crops are thriving well. The average price of common rice for the Presidency has fallen by about 0.26 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS...	0.53	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Diamond Harbour.	0.55	6	5½	
	Barrackpore ...	0.57	5½	5½	
	Baraset ...	0.90	5½	5	
	Basirhat ...	Nil	6	6	
2	NADIA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cattle-disease is reported from Gangni thana.
	Kushtia ...	0.40	5½	5½	
	Meherpur ...	0.41	5	5	
	Chuadanga ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Ranaghat ...	0.30	5	5	
3	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	6	6	Prospects of standing crops are good, except in the Sadar subdivision. Export of rice continues slowly. Cattle-disease is reported from Dumkal thana in Sadar, from union 589 under thana Nabagram in Lalbagh and from Mirzapur in Jangipur sub-division. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Lalbagh ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Jangipur ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Kandi ...	0.06	6½	(n)	
4	JESSORE ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is nearly over. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah ...	0.21	5½	5½	
	Magura ...	0.12	5	5½	
	Narail ...	0.38	5½	5½	
	Bongaon ...	0.19	5½	5½	
5	KHULNA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable.
	Satkhira ...	0.06	5½	5½	
	Bagerhat ...	Nil	5½	5½	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	0·03	5½	5½	Weather seasonable and cloudy. Pressing of sugarcane is nearing completion. Harvesting of wheat and barley has commenced. Ploughing of fields is going on. Effects of weather on crops are fair. Prospects of crops are fair. Stock of rice is sufficient. Rice market is stationary. Export and import are as usual. Fodder and water are sufficient. Outbreak of rinderpest is reported at places in Katwa thana.
	Asansol ...	* Nil	6	6	
	Katwa ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Kalna ...	0·04	5½	5½	
7	BIRBHUM ...	Nil	6	6½	Rice is selling at 6 seers at Labpur. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Nalhati circle.
	Rampurhat ...	Nil	6	6	
8	BANKURA ...	0·42	6	5½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thanas Gangajalghati and Vishnupur.
	Vishnupur ...	0·18	5½	5½	
9	MIDNAPORE ...	0·46	6½	6½	Weather unusually cool and there has been more rain than is desirable. Ploughing of lands continues. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient.
	Contai ...	(n)	(n)	5	
	Tamluk ...	0·84	6	5	
	Ghatal ...	0·48	5½	6½	
	Jhargram ...	1·40	6½	6½	
10	HOOGHLY ...	0·23	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Fodder is sufficient.
	Serampore ...	0·44	5½	6	
	Arambagh ...	0·28	5½	5½	
11	HOWRAH ...	0·55	6	6	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is continuing.
	Uluberia ...	1·50	6	6	
12	RAJSHAHI ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is almost finished. Lands are being prepared for jute and autumn paddy. Sowing of jute on low lands is being carried on. Rice market is steady. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	(RAMPUR-BOALIA). Naogaon ...	Nil	6	6	
	Nator ...	0·06	5½	5½	
13	DINAJPUR ...	0·04	6 ³ / ₁₀	6	Weather seasonable. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Hemtabad in Sadar subdivision and from Balurghat police-station. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Thakurgaon ...	Nil	7	7	
	Balurghat ...	0·47	6	6	
14	JALPAIGURI ...	Nil	5	5	Condition and prospects of crops are good.
	Alipur ...	Nil	5½	6	
15	DARJEELING ...	0·05	4½	4½	Maize and potatoes are being sown. Harvesting of sugarcane is almost finished and that of tobacco continues. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	0·12	5½	5½	
	Siliguri ...	Nil	5	5	
	Kalimpong ...	0·08	5	5	

(n) Not reported.

Dist. No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
16	RANGPUR ...	Nil	6	6	Sowing of autumn paddy and jute is in full progress. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thanas Rowmari and Gaibandha.
	Nilphamari ...	Nil	6	5½	
	Kurigram ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Gaibandha ...	Nil	5½	5½	
17	BOGRA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Rain is needed for sowing of jute and other <i>aus</i> crops. Prospects of mango are not good.
18	PABNA ...	0·36	5	5½	Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Serajganj, Chatmohar and Atgharia.
	Sirajganj ...	Nil	5	5	
19	MALDA ...	0·11	5½	5½	Lands are being prepared for jute and paddy. Harvesting of wheat and barley has commenced. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of <i>bitri</i> paddy and jute and cutting of tobacco leaves are continuing. Cattle-disease reported from Haldibari and Sitalkuchi thanas. Fodder and water are sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	0·64	5½	5½	Weather hot. Sowing of jute and paddy has commenced. Rain is needed for standing crops, although the recent rain has done some good. Rice market is almost steady. Prospects of standing crops appear to be good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Manikganj ...	0·72	5	5	
	Narayanganj ...	0·66	5	5	
	Munshiganj (a)	Nil	5½	5½	
22	MYMENSINGH	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute has begun in low lands. Ploughing for autumn paddy has commenced. Prospects of the standing crops are normal. Rice market is rising at Kishorganj but elsewhere steady. Fodder and water are available.
	Jamalpur ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Tangail ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Netrakona ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Kishorganj ...	Nil	5½	5½	

(a) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ...	Nil	5½	5½	Ploughing operation continues and sowing of jute has commenced. Prospects of the standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle-disease is prevailing in Madaripur and Goalundo subdivisions.
	Goalundo (Rajbari).	0·03	5	5	
	Madaripur ...	1·05	5½	5½	
	Gopalganj (a) ...	0·30	5½	5½	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	0·23	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease (suspected Hemorrhagic Septicemia) is reported from Nazirpur thana in Pirojpur subdivision.
	Pirojpur ...	0·09	5½	5½	
	Patuakhali ...	0·70	5½	5½	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	0·90	5½	5½	
25	CHITTAGONG ...	0·02	{ 6½ 6*	6½ 6*	Cultivation of <i>rabu</i> crops is in progress. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. <i>Panga</i> salt is selling at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar and at 13 seers per rupee at Cox's Bazar. Cattle-disease is reported from Chakaria, Kutubdia and Mahisknali and Cox's Bazar.
	Cox's Bazar ...	0·01	5½	6	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	2·70	5	5	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cattle-disease is reported from the outlying subdivisions.
	Brahmanbaria	1·70	4½	4½	
	Chandpur ...	0·65	5½	5½	
27	NOAKHALI ...	0·46	5	5	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute has begun. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Feni ...	2·14	5½	(n)	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	1·35	6	6	Weather seasonable.
29	TRIPURA STATE	1·85	5	5	Weather seasonable. Cattle-disease is reported from Khowai. Fodder and water are sufficient. Condition of standing crops is fair. Cleansed cotton sells at Rs. 30 to Rs. 40, and jute at Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

* Burma rice.

(n) Not reported.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

J. C. ROY, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 27th March 1926.

Vital statistics of towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 13th March 1926.

Population under registration according to census of 1921.			Births registered.		Deaths registered.													Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding week of the previous year.										
District.	No.	Towns.	Total.		Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever.	Kala Azar.	Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Deaths from ill-defined causes.	Other causes.		Male.	Female.	Total.			
			Male.	Female.																				Male.	Female.				Total.		
Calcutta	1	Calcutta	724,248	353,016	376	24	55	46	...	30	10	5	...	13	32	24	8	19	87	49	71	17	...	227	396	297	693	369	415	1,004	
Bardwan	2	Asansol Mining Settlement.	176,914	152,539	104	...	13	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	2	1	...	8	1	8	1	...	30	33	42	75	38	51	68
Howrah	3	Howrah	128,472	66,829	102	...	5	12	...	6	...	1	...	1	23	7	7	...	18	3	21	3	2	22	73	57	130	100	86	186	
Dacca	4	Dacca	67,323	52,117	73	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	6	2	1	...	2	2	3	...	...	19	22	19	41	35	24	59
24-Parganas	5	Bhatpara	43,723	19,886	20	...	11	1	...	1	6	1	5	4	19	10	29	17	23	40
		Titagarh	36,533	15,918	16	1	10	1	9	11	10	21	9	9	18

A. D. STEWART, MAJOR, I.M.S., Director of Public Health, Bengal (offg.).

CALCUTTA, the 23rd March 1926.

Form C.—BENGAL.

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending
19th March 1926.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	Number of bales pressed.		Number of bales pressed.		District included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1925 (the date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Bengal Presidency ...	1,633	No information.	14,985	No information.	All districts in the Presidency.

R. P. ADAMS,

CALCUTTA, the 25th March 1926.

Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.